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# The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXII NO. 102 BOMBAY TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

# IS IT GOVT.'S POLICY TO COERCE BOMBAY WORKERS?

*Grenfell In Commons*

## *On Eve Of Swaraj Party Conference*

## Leaders Hope A. I. C. C. Will Ratify Their Programme

### DELEGATES POUR IN AT RANCHI

RANCHI, April 30.

**The first batch of Swarajist leaders arrived to-day from Bombay. They include Mr. Bhulabhai Desai Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. and Mrs. Munshi, Mr. Mathradas Tricumji, Mrs. Perin Captain and Mrs. Goshep Ben Captain.**

**Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj has also arrived though his arrival is not in connection with the Swarajist Conference.**

**Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Pyarelal received the party at the station.**

### *DEMAND RELEASE OF POLITICALS*

The Bombay leaders took the opportunity to discuss their plans during the journey.

It is understood that they propose to put forward a strong plea for the formation of the Swaraj Party under the auspices of the Congress, but as a distinct body in the same way as the All-India Spinners Association and the Harijan Association are functioning as independent units. The argument to be advanced by them is that the Congress ideal of a parallel government must not be lowered by making the Congress adopt the Swarajist programme, which would convert the Congress to a mere vote-hunting association.

SWARAJIST PROPOSALS.

They would propose, therefore, that the present conference should work on the lines of organizing the Swaraj Party, but that in everything they do, they must carry the consent of Gandhiji. They feel sure that Gandhiji would not withdraw the backing he has already given.

As regards the A.I.C.C. meeting, the Bombay Swarajist leaders hold the view that the A.I.C.C. should do no more than ratify Gandhiji's statement, and that as soon as this is done and the Provincial Congress Committees are made legal bodies those Committees should be revived with a view to holding a session of the Congress either about Diwali time or at the latest by Christmas.

Bengal and North India leaders are coming to-morrow.

PARTY ORGANISATION.

To-day being Gandhiji's Silence Day, informal discussions will be put off till to-morrow. The Swarajists propose to organise their party with a programme mainly intended for execution in various bodies set up under the present constitution and would include capture of local bodies, both district and municipal, provincial councils and central Assembly. Swarajists declare that though dissolution of the Assembly would be welcome as providing an immediate incentive for vigorous campaign, they would not be unhappy, if election is postponed, as that would give them a chance to organise and consolidate their party.

For the moment, the Swarajist attention is directed towards those Congressmen who might like to upset their arrangement with Mahatma Gandhi either by making the A.I.C.C. run the Swarajist Party or by such complete withdrawal of Civil Disobedience as might make Gandhiji's position as a Congress leader difficult. Swarajists hope, however, that there would be enough majority to back Gandhiji in the A.I.C.C., and they do not anticipate any serious difficulty in that connection.

BHULABHAI AS LEADER.

As for programme of the party, opinion is divided as to whether it will be categorically stated from now or later, after knowing Government decision about the Assembly. However, concensus of opinion appears to be in favour of putting in the forefront of the programme the release of political prisoners, repeal of repressive laws, opposition to Imperial Preference and the necessity for

(Continued on page 10)

WHERE WILL YOU SPEND YOUR EVENINGS?
*VISIT*
KHADI EXHIBITION
*AT*
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OPEN DAILY
Saturdays and Sundays from 2 P.M. to 8 P.M.
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COMBINE RECREATION WITH PATRONAGE
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INDIA'S PREMIER INDUSTRY
BUY KHADI
and
HELP AFFLICTED BIHAR

## 8 JUVENILES RELEASED

**Long Before Expiry Of Their Full Term Of Sentences**

### SEQUEL TO WITHDRAWAL OF C. D.?

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, April 30.

Long before the expiry of their full term of sentences the Government of Bombay has released the entire batch of 8 Karachi Juvenile Political prisoners who have arrived here from the Yerwada Reformatory.

Some of them had sentences ranging from 5 years and had been convicted at the beginning of the movement in January 1932. Thus they remained in jail, longer than adult political prisoners, all of whom in Sind, have finished by now, their first sentences inflicted in 1932. Several other juvenile political prisoners convicted in Karachi had been released earlier on the termination of their sentences.

KARACHI AND KANARA.

Karachi and Kanara were the two places in Bombay Presidency which had sent the largest number of juvenile political prisoners to the Yerwada Reformatory. Juvenile prisoners belonging to other parts of the presidency have also been released.

These releases are evidently due to the announcement of the termination of Civil Disobedience movement. No political prisoners between the ages of 16 and 21 confined in the Borstal Institute, Dharwar or other older political prisoners in Sind have been released on similar grounds.

## FRENCH BYE-ELECTION RIOTS

**15 Police And 30 Civilians Injured**

PARIS, April 30.

Police reinforcements were rushed to Nantes where 15 police and 30 civilians were injured in the bye-election riots.

The incident has reraoused intense political passion owing to the fact that police officer in charge was M. Bonnefoy Nilbour who replaced M. Chiape, Prefect of Police, Paris and was removed a few days afterwards as a consequence of his handling the situation on the so-called bloody sixth February.—Reuter.

## *CRERAR TALKS ABOUT DEMOCRACY*

***Plea For Durable Settlementt Between Britain And India***

LONDON, April 30.

The dangers of inaction and inadequate action were infinitely greater than could result from a carefully considered limited plan of reform, declared Sir James Crerar addressing the Conservative India Committee.

He emphasised that the existing system of the Government of India reached the limits of its potentialities and expressed the view that essential conditions for a durable settlement were:

(1) Continuity with the past; (2) an equitable adjustment of interests between Britain, British India and Indian States; (3) continued efficiency and confidence in Public Services; (4) a system of Government capable of working and developing in harmony with the government based on parliamentary democracy in India.

It would be a tragedy for England as well as India if the present opportunity is lost.—Reuter's Special.

## *THEIR RIGHT TO PROTEST*

***Against Attempts To Lower Standard Of Living***

***LONDON, April 30.***

***In the House of Commons Mr. David Grenfell requested statement regarding the textile strike in Bombay and enquired whether it was the policy of the Government of India to coerce the workers of Bombay and elsewhere to accept reduction of wages and deny them the right of organising demonstrations protesting against attempts to lower the standard of living of textile workers.***

***"NO FOUNDATION"***

***Mr. Butler replying said the report from Bombay Government received would be circulated later. There was no foundation whatever for the suggestion that workers would be coerced by the Government to accept reduced wages. Police orders regulating the places of meetings and routes of processions have been issued to avoid disorder but ordinary places of meetings were open to strikers under these orders.***

**AT WORKERS' CHAWLS**

**A report from the Bombay Government dated April 29 circulated in the House of Commons recounts the origin and progress of srike.**

**It adds, full precautions were maintained in the mill area in order to maintain confidence among those wishing to work, but the strike mainly was enforced by secret intimidation at workers' chawls which the police find difficult to control..**

**Further efforts were being made in this direction.—Reuter.**

## *GOERING RESIGNS*

BERLIN, April 30.

Herr Goering, Prussian Minister of the Interior, resigned in in order to devote his whole energy to airforce and defence of Germany. He is succeeded by Doctor Frick, the Reich Minister of theD Interior.—Reuter's Special.

## *GENEVA BANK CRISIS*

GENEVA, April 30.

Banque d'Escompte Suisse, one of the leading banks of Geneva, did not open this morning as a consequence of the failure of the present Socialist Government, at Geneva to provide five-million francs promised by the previous administration.—Reuter.

**On Monday the Three Papers Fund had reached the total of**

**Rs. 2,26,625.**

## GREAT BLOW TO RYOTS

**Italy To Impose Special Duty On Indian Cotton Imports?**

### MERCHANTS URGE GOVT INTERVENTION

KARACHI, April 30.

Viewing with alarm the report emanating from a responsible source to the effect that Italian Government is contemplating the imposition of special duty on Indian raw cotton imported into Italy and proposing to give premiums on the export of textiles from the proceeds of the import duty on cotton the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Association request the Government of India to institute negotiations with Italian authorities before the latter take the contemplated action.

The Committee feel that if Italy, which is among the largest importers of Indian cotton next to Japan and China, taking on an average, three lakhs of bales of Indian Cotton resorts to the above method, it will not only result in a great blow to the Indian agriculturists who are already hard-hit by the heavy fall in commodity prices. But Italy may be enabled to start unequal competition with Indian Textile Industry.—A. P. Special.

## STOP PRESS

SAFEGUARDING HER TRADE.

LONDON, April 30.

The Federation of British Industries issued a statement of the recommendations it submitted to the Board of Trade to impose quotas on foreign goods, to regulate foreign exchange, impose special duties against dumping and goods enjoying bounty by reason of the depreciated exchange or enjoying subsidies direct or indirect.—Reuter's Special.

**BENGAL'S CONFIDENCE IN GANDHIJI'S LEADERSHIP**

CALCUTTA, April 30.

Conference of Congress workers who oppose Council entry unless it is ratified by the A.I.C.C. and the open session of the Congress has passed a number of resolutions 'inter alia' expressing unabated confidence in the leadership of Gandhiji, approving of the suspension of civil resistance, but expressing opinion that no useful purpose will be served by entering the Legislatures.

But in view of Gandhiji's welcoming it, it waves opposition provided the open session of the Congress annuls the Lahore Congress resolution regarding the boycott of legislatures and provided the election to and programme in the Legislatures will be controlled and conducted by the Congress, not by a separate organisation like the Swaraj Party.—A.P.

**JAP TRADE BILL**

TOKIO, April 30.

The Trade Safeguarding Bill comes into force to-morrow for three years. The extent to which restrictive powers are to be applied will be decided upon in consultation with the permanent Tariff Commission or businessmen.

Official explanation says, law is necessary because there is the growing tendency in other countries to ignore the fundamental economic principle of ministering to one another's wants and promoting progress and prosperity of mankind through co-operative efforts.

The hope is expressed that there will be no occasion to enforce law.—Reuter.

LONDON, April 30.

The London Stock Exchange will close Saturdays during the summer months beginning 2/6 to 25/8 also 19/5.—Reuter.

## *Nagpur Men To Down Tools To-day*

### Strike Committee Urge Govt. Intervention To Settle Dispute

**The Strike Committee of the Nagpur Textile Union have sent the following telegram to the Governor of the Central Provinces:—**

**"14,000 textile workers are declaring a strike to-morrow for the restoration of the inhuman wage-cuts effected in 1933. The agreement effected with the Union in 1933 through the intervention of the Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur has been violated by local employers. Workers are being harassed and intimidated. The situation in the Model Mills is very serious. Pray immediate intervention enabling the workers to obtain a decent minimum living wage and to carry on Trade Union Work. The Textile industry is highly protected, and it is Government's obligation to guarantee decent working conditions to textile workers.**

**"May we hope your Excellency will adopt a policy of conciliation and persuade the employers to grant the workers' demands?" —United Press.**

## *2 CLASHES AND 12 ARRESTS*

***Several Injured And Two In Precarious Condition***

NEW DELHI, April 30.

The Mill workers' strike in Delhi took a turn for the worse to-day. 12 persons were arrested this evening in consequence of two clashes that occurred between the strikers and loyalists.

The first clash occurred at Pulbari Gesh when some Mistries of Delhi Cloth Mills who were returning home after the day's work were accosted by the strikers and a free fight ensued. Nizam an outsider who intervened was seriously injured and removed to the hospital.

The second clash took place at a meeting of the strikers which was being held near Tibbia College. It is reported, in the fight that followed swords, kirpans and lathis were freely used and pelting of stone also was resorted to. More than half a dozen persons were injured two of whom are lying in the hospital in a precarious condition.

Afterwards, however, quiet could be restored with great difficulty. The meeting eventually terminated peacefully.

Pandit Harihar Shastri, Mr. S. N. Banerjee and others addressed the strikers exhorting them to carry on intensive picketing and to stick to their demands.—(United Press.)

## *"MAY DAY" BUNDOBUST*

NEW DELHI, April 30.

While the Delhi Cloth Mills Strike is showing no signs of improvement, grave danger is apprehended on May Day.

Under the auspices of the All-India Trade Union Congress and the local Unions, a mass meeting of the workers, factory workers, press workers, tramway-men, railway-men, lorry and taxi drivers, Tonga wallahs, clerks, and employees in commercial houses, municipal employees, sweepers, domestic servants and all unemployed and all those who are sympathetic to the cause of Labour has been called to-morrow.—United Press.

## *GENERAL STRIKE IN AHMEDABAD TO-DAY?*

AHMEDABAD, April 30.

New Mill Majdur Union is trying to call a general strike of mill operatives in Ahmedabad from to-morrow.

Public meetings have been arranged for the purpose in mill areas tonight when some operatives from Bombay will speak.—A. P.

## Leaders Appeal To Strikers To Maintain Peace

### Largely Attended Meetings In Mill Area Protest Against Arrests Under Emergency Powers Act

There were four largely attended meetings of strikers held on Monday evening at which resolutions condemning the arrests of the Labour Leaders and the attitude taken up by the Government towards the General Strike were passed.

The strikers also resolved to continue the strike to a successful end. A special appeal was made to commemorate "May Day" without giving any occasion for the Police to intervene, in the observance of the day.

Except for a single incident in which a volunteer sounding a bugle was arrested, the day passed off quietly.

AT LALBAUGH

The first meeting was held at Lalbaugh at which Messrs. More, Sawant, Tawde and Chavan addressed the meeting, a procession was then formed and the strikers marched to the Ganesh Maidan where another meeting was held. The strikers from here marched to the Kamgar Maidan and joined in the meeting that was held there at which over 10.000 strikers were present.

AT MADANPURA

meeting was also held at Madanpura where Messrs. Shahid, Abdul Majid and Taher exhorted the strikers to maintain peace and conserve all their energies to consolidate the solidarity of the mill-workers, so that the General Strike may be complete and end successfully.

PEACEFUL MEETINGS

These meetings were held to protest against the arrests of the Labour Leaders under the Provincial Emergency Powers Act and to condemn the policy of Government in landing their support to the capitalists.

The Police were present at these meetings but everything passed off peacefully.

About 250 workers of the Textile Mills, were again ascorted to their homes by the Police.

# TABULATED ADLETS

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## Minimum Re. 1.

**SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS** are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

**ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE** are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

**BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN** Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

**REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS** should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

### 9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

**Wanted. Superintendent** for a daily Newspaper Printing Press, those who have experience of Lino, News and Printing Departments only need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 202, "Bombay Chronicle."

### 56. EDUCATIONAL.

**Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting** Institution.—Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert, individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy. New term for L.C.C. commences. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road. (2318).

**Fellowships are offered, for Re**search work, at the Indian Institute of Philosophy, to deserving scholars who have passed M.A. in Philosophy and know Sanskrit. The value of a Fellowship varies according to qualifications. Candidates should apply by the 20th of May to the Director, The Indian Institute of Philosophy, Amalner, E. Khandesh. (2321).

**Don't Trust to Luck.—Prove your** right to promotion by studying carefully Shorthand and Typewriting, Accountancy, Banking, Insurance, Secretaryship, Correspondence, Service Guaranteed. Apply Lentin's Commercial College, 33, Meadows Street. (2317).

**Unique Opportunity for English** Education.—Well-built, cool, quiet airy and furnished Hostel, and School Building, facing the sea. Charges per student per month including boarding, lodging, medical and School fees are as under:—I to III Rs. 14; IV to V Rs. 15; VI Rs. 16 and VII Rs. 17. Concession granted to the poor on merits. Few Vacancies. Apply sharp to the Principal, K. D. High School, Chinchani, Distt. Thana. (8314).

### 73. AGENTS WANTED.

**Applications are invited from** persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

### 132. BEAUTY REQUISITES.

**Use Kesh-Kala Hair Lotion** regularly and remain ever young. Not a dye! Perry; Popular, Bombay 1. (2320).

## Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

**NOTICE TO JURYMEN.**

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 10-45 a.m., (S. T.).

SULEMAN C. H. MITHA.
Sheriff of Bombay.
8317

**THE KHANDEISH SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS, CO., LTD.**

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, as resolved and passed by the Shareholders of the above Company at their 60th Annual Ordinary General Meeting held this afternoon, a Dividend for the half-year, ended 31st December, 1933, at Rs. 50 per whole share and at Rs. 12-8-0 per quarter share (free of income tax), will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 7th May, 1934, between 12 Noon and 3 P.M. (Bombay Time) at the Registered Office of the Company, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay to those Shareholders, whose names appear in the Company's Register on the 28th April, 1934 on production of Share Certificates.

By Order,
MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 28th April, 1934. 8313.

**S. S. TANGO MARU.**

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed that she arrived on the 29th April from Japan via wayports and has been berthed in Alexandra Dock No. 9. No survey on damaged cargo will be held unless a written application is received by us within seven days from the date of discharge and prior to the removal of goods from the Landing Shed.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

## Public Notices

**THE PIONEER ALKALI WORKS, LIMITED.**
**(In Vol. Liquidation).**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the abovenamed Company, called for on FRIDAY, the 27th day of April 1934, at 5 P.M. (S.T.) in the Company's Office in Lawyer's Chambers, Picket Road, Kalbadevi, for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator and also of determining by Extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the books, accounts and documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof shall be disposed of, has been adjourned to THURSDAY, the 10th day of May, 1934, at the same place and at the same time for the same purpose when the same Extraordinary Resolution will be moved.

Dated at Bombay, this 27th day of April, 1934

HARJIVANDAS B. MEHTA,
Liquidator.
8310.

NOTICE.

CHIEF ENGINEER FOR THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF KARACHI.

Applications are invited for the post of the Chief Engineer of the Corporation on a grade of Rs. 1,200-50-1,450 plus motor car allowance of Rs. 100 with one year's initial probation. Leave and Pension according to Municipal Rules, Subscription to Municipal (non-contributory) Provident Fund compulsory.

Applicants should be Engineering Graduates of a recognised University or be Member (or Associate Member) of the Institute of Civil Engineers or have an equivalent qualification and should have had experience of large Municipal Engineering works in responsible capacities. The Corporation have large Water and Drainage Schemes in hand and ability to ame and execute large water supply and drainage schemes will be essential. Applicants should have also had actual administrative experience in a large Municipality or such other organisation.

Applications stating age and qualifications, with full particulars of Engineering and administrative experience and accompanied by a certificate of physical fitness from a registered medical practitioner and copies of testimonials and a recent photograph (which will not be returned) superscribed "APPLICATION FOR APPOINTMENT AS CHIEF ENGINEER" should reach Undersigned not later than 31st May 1934.

Canvassing directly or indirectly any member of the Corporation will be a disqualification.

K. N. RAMASUBBA AIYAR,
Chief Officer,
Karachi Municipal Corporation.
8297

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

S.S. "CELEBES MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 29th April, 1934, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

## Legal Notices

**HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.**

INSOLVENCY NO. 717 OF 1931.

Re: HARAKCHAND TARACHAND VANIA and AMARSEY HARJIWAN VANIA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, 1st Insolvent, residing at Panjrapole 3rd Lane, and the 2nd Insolvent at Cowasji Patel Street, formerly trading as Cloth Merchants at Mulji Jetha Market in partnership in the name of Mulchand Pranjiwandas till November 1930 and since then both Unemployed: Insolvents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvents have applied to the Court for their discharge and that the Court has fixed the 3rd July, 1934, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 30th day of April, 1934.

K.A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
8316.

## Poblic Notices

**Brooke Bond India, Ltd.**

NOTICE.

Messrs. BROOKE BOND INDIA LTD., are the well-known blenders and distributors of Tea, Tea Dust and Coffee.

The popularity of the Company's products has led to diverse infringements and the Company has been compelled to take successful proceedings for the protection of its rights.

It has ever been the Company's policy to protect its customers and to ensure that there is no possibility of their being deceived into purchasing tea, tea dust and Coffee as the case may be not of the Company's packing when in fact they ask for and require the Company's products.

The Company's "RED LABEL TEA" and "RED LABEL COFFEE" are each packed in tins with yellow labels with red printing thereon and the white printing on the label of the name and description within red panels is of a distinctive character and design.

The Company's "GREEN LABEL" products, that is to say, the Company's "GREEN LABEL TEA" and "GREEN LABEL COFFEE" are each packed in tins with yellow labels with green printing thereon and the white printing on the label of the name and description within green panels is of a distinctive character and design.

The Company's "KORA DUST TEA" is packed in yellow packets with red printing thereon; a representation of an Indian lady is on two panels, a red star is at the end of the packet and the red printing on the packet of the name and description is of a distinctive character.

The Company's "GREEN SEAL TEA" is packed in yellow packets having green lines and seals printed thereon in a special particular and distinctive manner so that the packet conveys the impression of being bound with tape and sealed

The Company's "DILKUSH COFFEE" is packed in rectangular tins with yellow wrappers, a representation of an Indian lady is on the top panel, a picture of a distinctive design is on one side panel indicating how 3 persons can partake of good coffee for one pice and the name is printed in white within red scroll in each panel in a special and particular manner.

Such proceedings as the Company may be advised will be instituted against any person, Firm or Company using packets or labels which are in any way similar to those of Messrs. Brooke Bond India Ltd.

NOTICE.

**CHIEF OFFICER FOR THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF KARACHI.**

The Municipal Corporation of the City of Karachi invites applications for the post of Chief Officer for the Corporation to be appointed under section 31 of the City of Karachi Municipal Act, 1933, for a term of not less than five years, subject to the approval of the Government of Bombay, with effect from 31st August, 1934, on such pay not less than Rs. 1,200 and not more than Rs. 1,500 as may be determined by the Corporation with the approval of Government plus a motor car allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem.

Leave of absence for a period not exceeding one year may be granted to the Chief Officer from time to time by the Corporation and the leave salary shall be of such amount not exceeding his salary, as shall be fixed by the Corporation.

Applicants should have held responsible positions in executive and administrative control of large public organisations preferably of a large Municipality in all branches.

Applications stating full particulars of age, qualifications and experience and giving any reference and accompanied by a certificate of physical fitness from a registered Medical Practitioner and a recent photograph (which will not be returned), and superscribed "Applications FOR APPOINTMENT AS CHIEF OFFICER" should be sent so as to reach this office not later than 31st May, 1934. addressed to "The Worshipful MAYOR, MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF KARACHI."

Canvassing directly or indirectly any member of the Corporation will be a disqualification.

K. N. RAMASUBBA AIYAR,
Chief Officer,
Karachi Municipal Corporation.
24th April, 1934.
8296

**EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 37th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Empire of India Life Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 1st May, 1934, at 1 O'clock (S. T.).

By Order of the Board
of Directors,
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.
Bombay, 13th April, 1934.
8268

## Legal Notices

**HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.**

INSOLVENCY NO. 256 OF 1934.

Re: Messrs. JESINGLAL MANGALJI, a firm, carrying on business in Bombay, as Shroffs and Commission Agents, at Dhunji Street and Jesinglal Sakalchand & Mangalji Becherdas, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, till lately residing at Dhanji Street, outside the Fort, Partners in the said firm of Jesinglal Mangalji: ..... Debtors.

Ex parte: Messrs. JESINGLAL RAMCHAND, a firm: .... Petitioning Creditors.

On the 27th day of April, 1934, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature, at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction, adjudging the abovenamed Debtors firm and its said partners as Insolvents.

Dated this 27th day of April, 1934.

K.A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
8315.

## AUCTION SALES

**SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co**
AUCTIONEERS,
123, Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

SALE by the Undersigned of Valuable Immovable Property, situate at Cadell Road, Mahim, on THURSDAY, the 10th May, 1934, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises under instructions from the Court Receiver as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 816 of 1932 (S. M. Pavri v|s Bai Fatmaboo and Others) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consolidated Consent Decree dated the 23rd March, 1933 in the said Suit and in Suit No. 2312 of 1931 (Bai Fatmaboo v|s Bai Aishabai and Others).

All that piece of Fazandari land admeasuring about 128-3|9 Sq. Yds. together with a dwelling house thereon situate at the West Side of the Lady Jamshedji Jijibhoy Road now called Cadell Road bearing Collector's New No. 4011, New Survey No. 1 (part) and Cadastral Survey No. 1335 Mahim Division and Municipal G Ward North No. 5145 Street No. 473 and New Street No. 14.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Hormusjee M. Vakeel & Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver, 60, Forbes Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

**BENNETT & Co.**
120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF 150 BALES SHIRPUR (KHANDESH) COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on THURSDAY, the 3rd May, 1934, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha Ltd.'s Jaitha No. 113, and near Godown No. H 97 Sewree Cotton Depot:—

On account of the concerned:—
150 Bales Shirpur, (Khandesh) Cotton slightly damaged by water

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale

BENNETT & CO.

**GANDHI & Co.**
Telephone No. 24927.

IMPORTANT TO MILL STORES SUPPLIERS.

AUCTION SALE OF SECOND-HAND BOBINS & BEAMS.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 3rd Instant at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at Vendor's Godown No. 1, Dabholker Wadi, Kalbadevi Road, by order of Mr. Khandubhai G. Desai and on account and at the risk of the Liquidators of M|s. The Framji Petit Mills Co., Ltd., about 8000 Warper bobins; 69 iron beams; 1175 Pearn bobins; 11 Steel bobins all second hand.

TERMS:—50 per cent. deposit.

GANDHI & CO.


**N. Y. K. LINE**

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS.

| Steamers | Tons. | Arrive | Leave |
|---|---|---|---|
| Heijin Maru | 4364 | 25 Apr. | 30 Apr. |
| Nagato Maru | 5901 | 27 Apr. | 5 May |
| *Tango Maru | 6893 | 29 Apr. | 10 May |
| Mayebashi Maru | 7005 | 18 May | 29 May |
| Hakodate Maru | 5303 | 26 May | 5 June |

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

| Steamers | Tons | Leave Colombo |
|---|---|---|
| Haruna Maru | 10500 | 30 Apr. |
| Katori Maru | 10000 | 15 May |

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

| Steamers | Tons | Leave Colombo |
|---|---|---|
| Fushimi Maru, | 11000 | 10 May |
| Hankozaki Maru | 10500 | 23 May |

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

| Steamers | Tons | Leave Hongkong |
|---|---|---|
| Taiyo Maru | 14500 | 23 May |
| Chinchibu Maru | 17500 | 6 June |

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

| Steamers | Tons | Leave Kobe |
|---|---|---|
| Hikawa Maru | 11600 | 21 May |
| Hiye Maru | 11600 | 4 June |

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|---|---|---|
| Celebes Maru | 29th April | 13th May |
| Yoko ,, | 30th ,, | 10th ,, |
| Meigen ,, | 3rd May | 10th ,, |
| Altai ,, | 9th ,, | 22nd ,, |
| Keifuku ,, | 20th ,, | 26th ,, |
| Pacific ,, | 24th ,, | 7th June |
| Havana ,, | 4th June | 12th ,, |
| Shunko ,, | 8th ,, | 21st ,, |

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TWO MUSICAL CONCERTS
By
KHAN SHAHEB ABDUL KARIM KHAN
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Sunday, 6th May, 4-30 p.m.
Forbes Gujrati Hall
Opposite to IMPERIAL CINEMA
Tickets:—Rs. 4-8; Rs. 3-6; Rs. 2-4; Rs. 1-12; Rs. 1-2.
Tickets can be had from Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya, Princess Street and on the days of the Concert at Forbes Gujarati Hall.

**THE CARLTON**
6-30 & 10 p.m.
The Story of Daring Men Who Dare Not Marry—
RICHARD BARTHELMESS, SALLY EILERS, TOM BROWN
In First National's Sensation of Sensations
"CENTRAL AIRPORT"

TWO VERY-MUCH LOVED
BUFFOONS
are here to split your sides with laughter.
The Frozen Faced
BUSTER KEATON
AND
The Long Nosed
JIMMY DURANTEE
IN
**What! No Beer!!**
M.-G.-M. Picture
**KOHINOOR**
CINEMA
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— The Favourite Theatre of the Bombay Suburbites —
To-day and during the week DAILY at 5, 7-30 & 10 p.m.
*From 2nd May*
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# Sanatanist Lathis Have Injured Hinduism

## C. R. Tells Orthodoxy If Faith Is To Be Served Reform Must Come

NEW DELHI, April 29.

"The incidents at Buxar and Jashdi must make the Sanatanists throughout India hang their heads down in shame" said Mr. C. Rajgopalachari in a press interview. He added:—

"It is bad enough for the good name of Hinduism to have the indefensible custom of untouchability as a part of that faith, but it is worse still that the fundamental culture of Hinduism namely, gentleness and non-violence, should be thrown to the winds by those who delude themselves with the mistaken belief that they are defending Hinduism by opposing reform.

TRAGIC POLICY.

"It is a tragic policy for conservatism to sack to oppose reforms by creating the spirit of violence It is the glory of Hinduism that the most widely differing denominations and creeds were developed inside its fold without violence. It almost seems as if this beauty of Hinduism is not possible in modern days but let us hope that this ugly feature as well as opposition to reform are like the struggles of a patient on the surgeon's table. But if Hinduism has to be saved for a glorious life in modern times, reform is absolutely essential."

He concluded, "It was not the glass pane of Mr. Gandhi's car that was broken. The lathis really injured the spirit and the good name of Hinduism itself."

NOT PUCCA SWARAJIST.

Mr. Rajagopalachari who has been in Delhi for about a month is leaving for Ranchi to-morrow, where he will confer with Gandhiji. Asked whether he was going to attend the Swaraj party meeting he remarked, "I am not yet a 'pucca' Swarajist." He added that he would attend the Swarajya party meeting together with Gandhiji, though he was not one of the invitees.—A. P.

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**You need FLIT in your kitchen to protect the health of your family. Weak imitations which fail to kill flies are dangerous—because they allow flies to contaminate your food with disease germs. Take no chances. FLIT positively kills all household insects. Demand FLIT by name—in the *sealed* yellow tin with the soldier and black band. FLIT is never sold in bulk.**

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**Draksh-Asava**

*Delicious & Best*

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# PROGRESSIVE BHAVNAGAR

### Free Education For Girls Introduced

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, April 29.

Mahatmaji is visiting Bhavnagar in the middle of July. The exact programme of his tour in Kathiawad will be arranged by the Mahiawad Harijan Sevak Sangh which meets at Chorved on the 3rd May.

VELCHAND CASE.

The Police have applied for the papers of the Velchand case who was found "not guilty" by the Chief Judge, as the Police want to go in for an appeal against the decision of the Judge. It will be remembered that the four assesors unanimously returned a verdict of 'guilty' in the above named murder case.

Sir Prabhashanker Pattani performed the opening ceremony of the new building for Bhagvat Gita Pathshala. So far the classes were held in the building of the late Nagarsheth.

AIR CRAFT ACT.

The Bhavnagar State has announced as per letter received from the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General that the Bhavnagar Air craft Act will not come in force until further notice.

FREE EDUCATION FOR GIRLS.

The Bhavnagar State has made higher education for girls free. Henceforth no feel will be charged from girls studying in English middle and highschool.

Mr. Krishnalal Shridharani, a graduate of Dr. Tagore's Shanti Niketan, is proceeding to America for further study in Journalism and Sociology. He was given hearty greetings by the members of his Dasa Shrimali Bania community at a public meeting. Mr. Shridharnai is a pass student of the Dakshina Murti Vidhyarthi Bhavan.

## EX-POLICE OFFICER SUED FOR DIVORCE

### Wife Alleges Cruel Treatment

JUBBULPORE, April 30.

The hearing of the divorce petition, filed by Mrs. Vera Major against her husband on the grounds of alleged adultery with Miss Grace Murray, a typist of Bombay, and also for alleged harsh and cruel treatment and neglect, was resumed in the Court of Mr. R.C. Gruer, District Judge, Jubbulpore.

Mr. P. Lobo, pleader for the respondent, at the outset prayed for an adjournment of the hearing on the strength of a telegram alleged to have been received from Mr. Frank Dias, an advocate of Bombay, who had, on previous hearings, appeared as an agent for the respondent. Mr. P. C. Dutt, Bar-at-Law, counsel for the petitioner, strongly opposed the prayer for an adjournment on the grounds that Mr. Dias had no "locus standi" in the case and the telegram was not sent by the respondent who too, was absent and he (Mr. P.C. Dutt), believed that this was only a dodge to delay the proceedings unnecessarily.

The Court holding that there were no valid grounds for granting an adjournment, decided to proceed with the case; whereupon Mr. Lobo declined to take any further part in the day's proceedings.

**Court's Jurisdiction.**

Four witnesses were then examined by the petitioner to prove that she had last resided with her husband at Nimar, and Barkheda within the jurisdiction of the Court, the fact, which had been denied by the respondent.

Mrs. Major, the petitioner, was the first witness examined on the day. In the course of her statement, she stated that her husband, the respondent, Mr. C. S. Major, after resigning from his appointment in the Bombay City Police, came along with her in May 1932, to her father's house at Bawrkheda, where they both resided together as husband and wife till about July, 1933. The witness's statement was corroborated by Miss M.A. Robson, an aunt of the petitioner, who was also living in the same house and by Bhullekhan, a co-sharer Malguzar and Mukaddam of the village Barkheda.

**In the Same Room.**

Mr. Gaitley, a retired railway employee in the course of his statement deposed that he spent one month with Mr. Jones, the father of the petitioner, at Barkheda, where he had been a guest of Mr. Jones and lived with his host's family during April, 1933. He then saw the petitioner and her husband occupying one room in the house of Mr. Jones.

No witnesses were produced by the respondent, and the orders were reserved by the judge, who adjourned the case to April 30,, when the petitioner's application for the alimony pendente lite will be taken up for further consideration.

Messrs. P.C. Dutt, Bar-at-Law, N.R. Roy and G.S. Mehta, pleaders, appeared for the petitioner, while Mr. P. Lobo represented the respondent only at the early stage of the hearing.—United Press.

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Bangalore. April 30.—Major-General Newman left this morning for Colombo 'en-route' to United Kingdom. A Guard of honour was furnished by the 2nd battalion of the South Staffordshire Regiment. Brigadier Jonson, Officers of the Garrison and many friends were present at the station to bid farewell. A Salute of thirteen guns were fired.

# May Be Locked Out At Ranchi

## Rajagopalachari Says Most Important Issue Will Be Whether To Admit Non-Congressmen

NEW DELHI, April 29.

The main problems that are likely to confront the Ranchi Swarajists Conference were clearly indicated in an exclusive interview to a representative of the Associated Press by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari before he left for Ranchi with Dr. Ansari and Mr. Asaf Ali under special advice from Mahatma Gandhi.

Dr. Ansari and Mr. Asaf Ali are proceeding to Calcutta and thence to Ranchi, while Mr. Rajagopalachariar will get down at Asansol and will go to Ranchi by the B. N. Railway.

Mr. Rajagopalachari said, "The most important issue before the Swarajists Conference at Ranchi will be whether to admit non-Congressmen, Responsivists and others without faith in civil resistance and if so, conditions regarding discipline etc. for such admission. I am afraid this issue can be satisfactorily solved only by the A.I.C.C. meeting. Cordial and strong support of the Congress for any such important move is absolutely essential for without adding the Congress name at elections and in councils the Swarajists cannot achieve more than the Liberals have done, and it would not be possible to use the Congress name if non-Congressmen are admitted without consulting the A.I.C.C. on that important matter of principle."

ABSURD ATTITUDE.

When it was pointed out to him that according to to-day's press message from Bombay, Liberals were willing to co-operate with the Congress on certain conditions, Mr. Rajagopalachari said that for any group of Liberals to lay down their conditions for their joining the election campaign would be absurd." It would be an attempt to Out Herod Herod for even the Government has not demanded from the Congress the rescinding of the Lahore resolution, about complete independence, or any confession of faith against civil resistance. All that the most, constitutionalist, and Liberal, can ask for is that he should himself not be involved in any civil resistance campaign."

As far as one can judge the opinion among Congressmen inclines to regulate the council-entry programme of the Swarajists directly under Congress auspices rather than through the loosely affiliated and separate Swarajya Party of old which was formed by Mr. C. R. Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru, when the majority of Congressmen were actively opposed to the Parliamentary programme. But now when civil resistance is in abeyance for whatever cause, and when the Parliamentary programme is welcomed by the majority of Congressmen a separate party seems to be unnecessary. Of course the electionary campaign needs an organisation to be controlled by the Congress."

DIRECT ACTION.

Local Congress workers who met to-day while endorsing Mahatma Gandhi's decision to suspend Civil Disobedience reaffirmed their faith in direct action. It is anticipated that with the clearing of issues at the Ranchi meeting, what little opposition is found in certain orthodox Congress quarters would vanish.—A. P.

## RECEPTION COMMITTEE OF A.I.C.C. FORMED

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, April 30.

To arrange for a meeting of the A. I. C. C. on 18th and 19th May a Reception Committee of representative citizens was formed last evening at an informal conference under the Presidentship of Sjt. Nageshwar Prasad a leading advocate.

Sjt. Nawalkishore, advocate, was elected the Chairman, Sjt. Kuernandansahay, Secretary with Pandey Nawalkishoreshay, Jadu Nandanprasad Kamleshawarlsahay Awadheshnandansahay and H. B. Chandraprasad, Assistant Secretaries. A fee of Rs. 5 will be levied for membership to the Reception Committee.

The idea is that no active relief worker should be diverted from the relief operations to work in connection with A. I. C.

## SPECIAL SESSION MUST BE HELD

### Delhi Congress Workers Meet In Camera

NEW DELHI, April 29.

The Delhi Congress workers met in camera to-day under the Presidentship of Doctor Sukhdeo when it is understood that they endorsed Gandhiji's decision and resolved that a special session of the Congress be convened at an early date to evolve a constructive, practical and economic programme.

Another resolution which it is understood, was discussed at length stated that unless the open session of the Congres was held no view would be expressed regarding the formation of the Swaraj party.—A. P.

## LEADERS MEET IN RANCHI

RANCHI, April 29.

Mahatma Gandhi commenced his silence day at 7/15 this evening.

Practically all prominent Congressmen including Drs. B. C. Roy and Ansari, Mrs. Naidu, Messrs. C. Rajagopalachari, Bhulabhai Desai, and Mr. and Mrs. Munshi are arriving here to-morrow in connection with the Swaraj Party Conference.

Dr. Pierre Ceresole and Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj are also arriving to-morrow. The definite programme of the Conference will be known to-morrow when Drs. Ansari and B. C. Roy arrive.—A. P.

## CLOSER CO-ORDINATION NEEDED

LUCKNOW, April 29.

Mr. Gopinath Srivastava, Member of the A.I.C.C. who has been invited to attend the Ranchi Conference leaves for Ranchi to-morrow. While he felt that there ought to be a shorter interval between the Swarajist and A.I.C.C. meetings, he hoped that no uncharitable interpretation would be put on this fact, in view of Dr. Ansari's personal appeal, and the fact that Mahatma Gandhi's advice could be had at Ranchi. He felt sure that the Congressmen who had no objection to the council entry on principle would join hands with the Swarajists.

He concluded: "The time has come when there ought to be closer co-ordination between the different groups of thought within the Congress."—A. P.

## CONGRESSMEN RELEASED

LUCKNOW, April 30.

Thakur Rampal Singh, Ex-Dictator Lucknow District Congress Committee along with five volunteers were released from the Lucknow district jail on Sunday before the expiry of their full term of imprisonments.—United Press.

## RAIN IN MALABAR AND KASHMIR

### Western Disturbance Moves Eastwards

POONA, April 30.

The western disturbance while passing eastwards has caused local rain in Kashmir. Associated with thunderstorms there has been local rain in Assam while a few falls have occurred in Malabar.

The chief amounts of rainfall are as follows:—

Cherrapunji two inches; Silcher one; Dibrugarh, Sibsagar half; Dros three-quarters; Sonamarg half; Cochin one.

FORECAST:—Thundershowers will continue locally in Assam and will occur at a few stations in East Bengal, Kashmir and South Madras.—A.P.

Man is the master of his fate—*if he has health!* Hard knocks fall lightly, worry takes wings, if there's strength to meet life vigorously. Take "Enervin"!

**Do you wake up tired?**

After a fatiguing and worrying day, and possibly a restless night, do you feel ready to jump out of bed the moment you awake?

If you don't, and how few of us do, you are not nourishing your nerves and energy sufficiently. Nature requires food, not only for the body, but also for the nerves. Nature has also created the ideal food for the nerves.

"ENERVIN" Tonic wine has been scientifically blended with nourishing food and Tonic properties to fill just these needs. Taken regularly "ENERVIN" will restore the wasted health and strength caused by the most trying day.

Keep healthy—take

**ENERVIN**
**TONIC WINE**

*"It must do you good"*

Obtainable from all principal stores.

**TEETH**
**BEAUTIFUL & HEALTHY**

—characteristic of Indians are due to their use of NEEM twigs in cleaning teeth—The highly germicidal, astringent and antiseptic properties of NEEM help to keep teeth strong and healthy and the mouth refreshed.

The germicidal and astringent properties of NEEM are kept intact in NEEM Tooth Paste & Powder which contain besides, the best ingredients for teeth and gums, used in modern dental hygiene. INSIST ON

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**Lily Brand Barley**
made of
Fresh FULL grown grains.
**LILY BISCUIT Co.**
CALCUTTA.
Mangaldas Market, BOMBAY 2.


## ENDURANCE SWIMMING

### Calcutta Youth Attempt To Beat Ghose's Record

CALCUTTA, April 30.

It looks as if the fever of endurance swimming has possessed swimmers of both sexes all over India

Miss Sabitri Khandelwala, 8 year old daughter of a local share broker swam yesterday continuously for 15 hours in the Cornwalis Square Tank.

Two other swimmers, Motilal (with hands and legs in shackles) and R. Master, a young Parsi (with hands manacled) entered the College Square Tank hoping to swim continuously at least for 25 hours, with a view to break the record held by P. Ghose who swam 24 hours with handcuffs on a few weeks ago.

They began swimming yesterday morning at 9-45 a.m. The Parsi swimmer left the water last night while Motilal is continuing till the time of wiring.—United Press.

## SUB-INSPECTOR SUSPENDED

### Sequel To Lathi Charge On Peaceful Citizens

JULLUNDUR, April 29.

It is reported a sub-inspector of police has been suspended for being responsible for charging some peaceful Sikhs and Hindus of Phagwara with "lathis" while they were performing "Akhand-Path." The higher authorities made investigations into the incident immediately after it had taken place.—United Press.

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Following a rumour that the Multan Municipal authorities intended to dismantle an alleged unauthorised mosque in Amkhas Garden, a large and excited crowd of Muslims gathered there. The Municipal Executive Officer and other Municipal officials hurried to the spot, and following an assurance that there was no proposal of that nature before the Municipality, the crowd dispersed.

# BOMBAY'S NEXT FINANCE MEMBER

### Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper To Succeed Sir G. Hidayatulla?

The correspondent of "Vivida Vritta" a local vernacular weekly understands that Khan Bahadur Dhanjishah Bommanji Cooper, the present Minister of Local Self-Government to the Government of Bombay will succeed Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatulla as the new Finance Member to the Government of Bombay when the latter retires by the end of June.

Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto of Sind it is reported, will succeed Khan Bahadur Dhanjishah Bommanji Cooper as Minister of Local Self-Government.—United Press.

## *CASE AGAINST WADILAL*

### *Magistrate Grants Further Remand*

Wadilal Mohanlal and Martanda Nagappa, who were arrested on April 12, as they are alleged to be implicated in a housebreaking case, were again put up before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, and another application for an adjournment of the case was made by the Princess Street Police.

After some argument with accused's counsel, this was granted.

Mr. Fazal Khairaz, Bar-at-Law, with Mr. E.J. Biem, appeared on behalf of Wadilal Mohanlal and opposed the application.

Mr. Khairaz stated that the Police had had ample time and opportunity afforded to them to complete their inquiries, and the accused should have been put up on a charge-sheet as directed by the Court. He also urged that the accused should not be detained for a day longer, unless there was some evidence or reasonable suspicion of the accused being involved in the commission of the offence. The Police had produced none.

His client had been in custody for nearly a week and thereafter when on bail reported himself twice daily for a week at the Princes Street Police station, and Mr. Khairaz wanted to know what was the result of the Police inquiries. They had done absolutely nothing. Up to date no evidence had been adduced against his client and he, therefore, most strongly urged that Wadilal should be discharged. His client strongly feared that if any further time was given to the police, evidence would be fabricated to implicate his client in this offence.

The Magistrate asked the police to expedite their inquiries and then ordered an extension of the bail period to May 7 and directed Wadilal to report himself daily at the police station once only at 9-30 a.m.

Mr. Khairaz strongly urged the Magistrate should order the police to place Wadilal on a charge-sheet by May 7, but this was refused by the Magistrate who observed that he could not fetter the police inquiries.

## *ATTEMPT TO CUT EMPLOYEES' PAY*

### *Thana Municipality Rejects Proposal*

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, April 29.

After a heated debate, which occupied four sittings, the budget estimates of the Thana Municipality for 1934-35 were finally adopted after several modifications by the general board at its meeting on Friday.

The opening balance is Rs. 9,537-3-8. The total revenue for the year is estimated at Rs. 2,27,750, which makes a grand total of Rs. 2,37,287-3-8; out of which the Municipality intends to spend Rs. 2,36,787, leaving a surplus of Rs. 500 only.

An attempt to cut expenditure of Rs. 32,547 on general administration by proportionate reduction in salaries of municipal employees was defeated. The items under public safety (Rs. 20,475) were not touched at all. Several charges were made in figures under health and convenience by increasing the total of Rs. 1,15,748 to Rs. 1,23,657. Rs. 43,853 were sanctioned for public instruction. An increase of Rs. 1,695 was made in election expenses, originally proposed sum being Rs. 800.

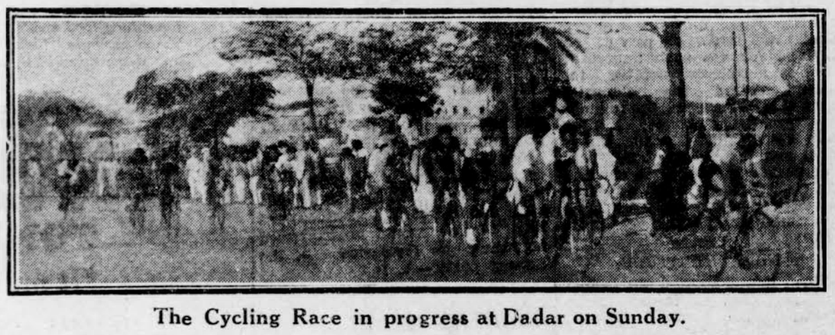
## Sixty "Sutta Khel" Raid Victims Released On Personal Surety By Magistrate

Over sixty persons out of the 126 arrested in the "Sutta Khel" raid carried out by the Princess Street Police on Saturday night and who had failed to furnish bail at the Station were placed before Mr. Oscar H Brown on Monday.

Sergt. Hampton stated that most of the accused had no occupation and no place of residence. They were unable to furnish a cash bail of even Rs. 5. He therefore applied for their remand into jail custody till May 8.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be enlarged on bail on furnishing a surety in Rs. 25 without cash deposit.

Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoolah, the Mayor of Bombay, with the prize winners in the Bombay Presidency Cycling, Running and Walking Races held at Dadar on Sunday morning.



The Cycling Race in progress at Dadar on Sunday.

# SHIPPING NEWS

## Exports And Imports

ARRIVAL

Bombay, April 30.

C/Poona, Oleson, Liverpool.
Celebes Maru, Ikezoe, Kobe.
Tango Maru, Takunage, Kobe.
Wartenfels, Bastling, Bhownagar.
Java, Skyoldam, Copenhager.
Kaisha Maru, Ogari, Karachi
Nowshera, Davis, Rangoon.
Heimei Maru, Ikeda, Bassein.
Birk, Ellingson, Bassein.
Jalapalaka, Charles, Bassein.
Poelan Brass, Versteeg, Geona.
Yoko Maru, Hirose, Dairen.

DEPARTURES

Bombay, April 30.

C/Worcester, Haris, Calcutta.
Poelan Brass, Versteeg, Java.
Kaisha Maru, Ogari, Kobe.
Heijin Maru, Matsimura, Kobe.
Ranella, Stoves, Abadan.

Bombay, May 1.

Bhutan, Haris, Kobe.

LOADING

Bombay, April 30.

Steamer Yoko Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Tango Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Garala for Calcutta.
Steamer Nizam for Rangoon.

S.S. C/Poona.—The K N Co's steamer City of Poona arrived in harbour on Monday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and 14 passengers.

S.S. Celebes Maru.—The O S K steamer Celebus Maru arrived in harbour on Monday from Kobe with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

S.S. Wartenfels.—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Wartenfels arrived in harbour on Monday from Bhownagar with a general cargo.

S.S. Java.—The Messrs. Volkart Bros' steamer Java, arrived in harbour on Monday from Openhagen with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

S.S. Kaisha Maru.—The O S K steamer Kaisha Maru arrived in harbour on Monday from Karachi with a general cargo and hence she sailed on the same day for Kobe, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Nowshera.—The B I S N Co's steamer Nowshera arrived in harbour on Monday from Rangoon with a general cargo and rice.

S.S. Heimei Maru.—The James MacKintook Co's steamer Heimei Marru arrived in harbour on Monday from Bassein with a general cargo and rice.

S.S. Jalapalaka.—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Jalapalaka arrived in harbour on Monday from Basein with a general cargo and rice.

S.S. Tango Maru.—The N Y K steamer Tango Maru arrived in harbour Monday from Kobe with a general cargo and 78 passengers.

S.S. Birk:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Birk arrived in harbour on Monday from Bassein with a general cargo and rice.

Poelan Brass.—The T M Co's steamer Poelan Brass arrived in harbour on Monday from Genoa with a general cargo and hence she sailed on the same day for Java, with same bottom cargo and 4 through passengers.

S.S. Yoko Maru.—The steamer Yoko Maru arrived in harbour on Monday from Dairon with a cargo of 3600 tons phosphate.

S.S. C/Worcester.—The F F Campbell Co's steamer City of Worcester sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Ranella—The B S O S & Co's steamer Ranella sailed yesterday for Abadan with ballast.

S.S. Heijin Maru.—The O S K steamer Heijin Maru will sail to-day for Kobe with a general cargo.

S.S. Bhutan.—The P & O S N Co's steamer Bhustan will sail to-day for Kobe with a general cargo.

EXPORTS

Bombay, April 30.

S.S. C/o Poona for Glasgow.—924 bags myraballum P Mathradas & Co; 77 bales bales cotton yarn Swan Mills Ltd.

For Birkenhead.—1500 tons mangenese ore J Finlay & Co.

For Manchester.—375 bales cotton raw B Mavji & Co.

For Philadelphia.—100 bales goat skins D Abraham & Sons.

For New York.—49 bales goat skins D Abraham and Sons.

S.S. Tergestia for Trieste.—385 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Venice.—700 bags castoor seed Cotton Agents Ltd; 110 bales cotton raw N Nagsi & Co.

S.S. Arabia for Genoa.—220 bales cotton raw N Rajaram & Co; 2393 bags linseed A Podar & Co; 700 bags castor seed A Fodar & Co.

For Leghorn.—55 bales cotton raw N Rajaram & Co.

For Marseilles—60 bags turmeric S M Rajgor & Co; 248 bags mustard seed S M Rajgor & Co; 360 bags mustard seed Sivchandrai & Co.

S.S. Wartenfels for Antwerp.—330 bales cotton raw B Cursondas & Co; 25 bales cotton fly M Narottamdas & Co.

For Ghent.—22 bales cotton raw B Cursondas & Co.

For Bremen—25 bales cotton fly M Narottamdas & Co.

For Rotterdam—153 cks. goat skins; D Abraham & Sons; 26 bales cotton fly M Narottamdas & Co; 2546 bags myraballum C Jivanlal & Co; 350 bags gum karoya D Mavji & Co.

For Hamburg.—60 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 1 pot Palma Rosa Oil Volkart Bros; 165 bales cotton raw V Ladha & Co; 160 bags casein Imperial Exports Co. Ltd; 210 bags gum J Mensi; 273 bags gum karaya D Mavji & Co; 266 bags gum karaya S Khekey & Co; 1274 bags groundnut cakes M Hoosein & Sons.

S.S. Yoko Maru for Kobe.—200 bales cotton raw H Nensey & Co; 500 bales cotton raw N Manilal & Co.

S.S. Celebas Maru for Osaka.—60 tons iron scrap M G Abdul Husein & Co.

S.S. Tango Maru for Kobe.—100 bales cotton raw H Nensey & Co.

For Osaka—30 ton iron scrap Ali Bros; 150 ton tin clipping Ali Bros.

S.S. Heijin Maru for Kobe.—100 bales cotton raw M Anersey & Co; 50 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S.S. Bhutan for Hongkong—23 bags fish monds K M Shroff; 15 bags fish monds R Dhanji & Co; 27 bags shork fires R Dhanji & Co.

S.S. Nagato Maru for Kobe.—200 bales cotton raw H Nensey & Co; 200 bales cotton raw A Khimji & Co; 400 bales cotton raw S Karamshi & Co; 548 bales cotton raw M Amersoy & Co; 600 bales cotton raw Katak & Co; 200 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 100 bales cotton raw Cotton Agents Ltd; 500 bales cotton raw N Fubhally & Co; 200 bales cotton raw Bruel & Co; 200 bales cotton raw Langley & Co; 200 bales cotton raw G Dossa & Co; 100 bales cotton raw K Poonja & Co.

For Osaka.—200 bales cotton raw Nissho Co. Ltd; 200 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Nagosakia.—200 bales cotton raw B Maheshwari.

IMPORTS

Bombay, April 30.

S.S. Sumatra. Agents L Triestino from Genoa.—500 cases slates; 60 cases chemicals; 170 cases vermsuth; 85 cases tiles, 55 cases cotton and art art silk mixed tissues; 575 cases rayon yarn; 71 cases preserves; 20 cases toys; 26 cases cotton and rayon mixed tissues; 99 cases macoroni; 700 pieces marble chipes.

From Catavia—2614 bags sulphur.

From Naples—110 bags premice stove; 39 cases preserves; 600 drums chemicals; 42 cases macorni.

From Marseilles.—50 bags gum styrax; 345 cases bolts and nuts; 50 cases chemicals.

From Legborn.—50 cks. borax; 40 cases before acid; 102 cases German silver circles and shuts; 1174 pieces marble slates; 45 cases iron ware; 700 bags marble chiks; 700 bags marble powder; 200 bags almonds. 600 box tin plates.

From Qutieffa.—73 packings orange juice.

From Port Sudan—985 bales cotton.

From Suez.—31 drums taphalt.

## *JAPANESE SHIP'S WAITER FINED*

On a charge of possessing 24 ounces of illicit cocaine valued at Rs. 3,000. Sikara Kiku Gawa (Japanese) Head waiter of the s.s. "Nagato Maru", was convicted and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Monday.

The case for the prosecution was that two officers of the Rummaging Staff of the Customs Preventive Department carried out a search of the cabin of the accused when the ship berthed in the Bombay Harbour, and the cocaine was found.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge and stated that the parcel was given to him by a friend in Kobe to be handed over to a person who would call for it when the ship arrived in Bombay. He was told that the parcel contained photographic chemicals and he did not suspect that it was cocaine.

The Magistrate disbelieved the story of the accused and convicted him.

# TWO SETS OF ACCOUNTS

### High Court Reject Appeal Of Aged Wealthy Marwari

Mr. Justice Kania, sitting on the appellate side on Monday rejected the revisional application filed by Indrachand Bachhraj, a rich Marwari mehchant of Waghli who was sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Jalgaon to 3 months' R.I and Rs. 1,000 fine for dishonestly making a false claim in court and using evidence knowing it to be false.

Sir Chimalal Setalvad with Mr. B. T. Desai, instructed by Mr. G. B Chitale, appeared for the petitioner.

It was alleged by the prosecution that Sukhdev, a farmer of Khedgam in East Khandesh, passed a promissory note of Rs. 1,500 in the name of the petitioner's firm. On the basis of this note, the petitioner filed a civil suit in the Sub-Judge's Court at Chalisgam to recover the amount from Sukhdev.

In his plaint, the petitioner had stated that no amount was paid by Sukhdev under the promissory note. On the other hand Sukhdev alleged that a sum of Rs. 50 was paid to the petitioner's firm who was a partner in the firm. Later in another suit filed by the petitioner against another person, the petitioner's account books were attached. On examining these books, the court found that there was an entry showing that the petitioner was paid Rs. 50 by Sukhdev. The petitioner had filed extracts from his accounts, in which the entry of Rs. 50 was not shown. From this, the court suspected he was keeping two sets of accounts, and ordered his prosecution on the above two charges.

The trying magistrate sentenced the accused to 8 months' R. I. and Rs. 500 on each charge, directing the sentences to run consecutively.

The Sessions Judge of Jalgam confirmed the conviction, but in view of the petitioner's old age reduced the sentence to 3 months' R.I. on each charge, to come into effect concurrently, the sentence of fine being maintained.

After hearing counsel, their lordships summarily rejected the application.

# NO CHANGE IS NECESSARY

### Thana Bar Opposes Proposal To Amend Criminal Procedure Code

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, April 29.

A meeting of the Thana Bar Association was held on Friday to consider [illegible] Criminal Procedure Code be amended in light of the judgment of the Allahabad High Court in the Meerut Conspiracy Case pertaining to the (1) the effect of the present law and (2) the need for any change either (a) to give Magistrates discretion to dispense with hearing the whole prosecution evidence in committal proceedings or (b) to simplify procedure so as to avoid duplication of proceedings. The Bar was invited to give its opinion.

The following resolution was unanimously passed at the meeting with Mr. V. S. Modi in the chair:—

"The members of this Association are of the opinion that the present law should strictly be followed and that local Governments should not be empowered by any amendment in the Criminal Procedrre Code to depart from the procedure laid down in sections 208 and 210, which require a committing Magistrate to record all evidence against the accused".

Nana Malu (8) was knocked down by a motor car while he was running across Reay Road in front of a stationary tram car on Saturday last and was killed.

# COSTLY BRACELET DISAPPEARS

### Eddie Bartholmenez Also Disappears But Police Arrest His Companion

The story of the disappearance of a platinum bracelet set with diamonds, rubies, and emeralds, valued at Rs. 4,000, entrusted to a goldsmith for repairs was narrated at the Esplanade Police Court to Mr. Oscar H. Brown, when the police applied for a remand of Corolis Hamy Arnolis Ham, a inghalese goldsmith, into custody till May 8.

Mr. Dinshaw Jehangir Gazdar, residing at Colaba is alleged to have given the bracelet to one Eddie Bartholmenez, a Goldsmith, for repairs and saw him at work on the bracelet at 5 p.m. on April 26.

The accused who resided with Eddie Bartholmenez is alleged to have stated that the goldsmith was repairing the bracelet on April 26, from 6 p.m. to 10 p.m. whereas inquiries went to show that Eddie Bartholmenez, who was abscoiding, was seen in a tram car on that day passing along Abdul Rehman Street, at about 7 p.m.

It was also alleged that Eddie engaged a taxi at about 10-30 p.m. on that day and drove to Bori Bunder Station from where he is alleged to have gone to his native place.

As the accused was residing with the Goldsmith, he was arrested on suspicion. The application for remand to Police Custody till May 8, was granted by the Magistrate.

Hoorbai, aged 24 wife of Hussain Umar was found brutally murdered on the first floor of the Forjett Terrace at Forjett Street on last Saturday morning. The police arrested Hussain Umar and his other wife on suspicion.

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Sleep is Nature's finest restorative; for during sleep your body and brain are rested. Fry's 4 Foods in 1 has a doubly beneficial action. First, it induces deep, sound sleep; and secondly, it assists your body and brain to recuperate more thoroughly by its extra nourishment.

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Stockists:—WILSON & Co., P.O. Box 4, MADRAS; CAMA NORTON & Co., 22, Medows Street, BOMBAY; NUSSERWANJEE & Co., Mochi Mansion, KARACHI; SHIMWELL & BROS. (Calcutta) Ltd., P.O. Box 2, CALCUTTA; S. ZAMIR-UL-HAQ, Patehpuri Chandni Chowk, DELHI.

# CITY & SUBURBS

## LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

### To-day

Hindu: Adhik Vaishak Vad 2, 1999.
Muslim: Muharram 16 1353.
Parsi: Avan 27, 1303.
Sunrise: 6h 11m
Sunset: 7h 1m.
High Water: 0-18, 13-24.
Low Water: 6-36, 19-24.
Results of Intermediate Examination in Science, University Building, 3-0 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, May 2

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, May 3

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Prize distribution of Fort and Proprietory High School, Sir C. J. Hall, 5-30 p.m. Sjt. K. M. Zaveri presiding.

FRIDAY, May 4.

Bombay Vigilance Association, annual general meeting, Secretariat, 6 p.m.

### NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the Notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

### SHREE JAIN YUVAK PARISHAD

Shree Jain Yuvak Parishad will be held on 2nd, 3rd 4th, May at Kalbadevi Bhatia Mahajanwadi.

On 2nd May the Parishad will meet at 8 p.m. (S. T.) and possibly also on other days.

### VACATION S. T. C. CLASS

Prof: Phadnis' Vacation S. T. C. Class will be inaugurated to-day, (Tuesday) Mr. S. G. Warty, M. A., at 4 p.m (S. T.), in the Maratha High School premises, near Two Temples, Girgaon. The class is to meet every evening from 3 to 6 p.m.

### POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Straits Settlements "Via" Calcutta will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3-00 p.m. on Thursday the 3rd May 1934.

Parcels for Germany direct per s.s. Wartenfels will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 p.m. on Tuesday the 1st May.

### PATHARE KSHATRIYA CRICKETERS

A meeting of the Cricket lovers of the Pathare Kshatriya Community was held on Sunday in Gamdevi Temple under the presidentship of the well-known Sculptor of Bombay, Rao Bahadur G. K. Mhatre, wherein a Cricket Board of influential Gentlemen of the Community was formed to organise a team of the Community by bringing together players from different places.

### SECOND CHANCE FOR "PLUCKED" STUDENTS

Mr. A. N. Surve, M. L. C., having made a representation to the Secretary of the Schools Committee (Bombay Municipality) about the severity in examining the pupils at the last Vernacular IVth Standard examination, the former is informed that the Examining Board has decided to re-examine those pupils who have failed in Arithmetic only, in next June. This arrangement will enable some of the affected students to get a second chance for which they should be prepared and thereby save their one year.

### ENGLISH MAILS

The outward P and O. Mail Steamer "Viceroy of India" with the Mails from London of 19th instant arrived at Aden at 8 a.m. on the 29th idem and left there at 2 p.m the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 3 p.m. on Thursday the 3rd May 1934.

The "Viceroy of India" sails again from Ballard Pier at 1 p.m. on Saturday with the English Mails.

The Homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the mails from Bombay of the 21st instant arrived at Port Said at 10 a.m. on the 29th instant and left there at 2 p.m. the same day.

## INDIAN MUSIC CIRCLE

### Sponsors Dance Programme

The Indian Music Circle departed from its usual dance programmes and sponsered a dance programme by Srimatis Tara Satara and Alaknanda of Benares. It opened with the Radha Krishna dance and closed with the "Thari Dancer". The "Marwari and Kelwa" dances were set off again by what was described as the "mysterious Krishna" Dance.

The evening ended with a gift to the dancers from Syt. R. B. Kale and a speech from Atiya Begum.

## DAILY AMUSEMENTS

PATHE—"The Way to Love". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Fugitive Lovers". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Christopher Strong". Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Prem Pariksha". Time as usual.
MINERVA—"Chandidas". Dail at 5-30 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WEST-END—"Seeta". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-15 p.m.
PALACE—"Peg O' My Heart." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"I loved a Woman". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"This is the Life". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Central Airport". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Nana". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Turki-Sher". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EDWARD—"The Big Cage." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"What! No Beer?" Time as usual.

## TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m. Commercial bulletin. 12-0 noon. Selection of Indian music. 1 p.m. Bombay market opening rates. Results of Inter Science Examination. Selection of European music.

5 p.m. Ladies' Hour. Talk by Miss Bachubai Wagle on "Children's Pastimes and their Physique" (In Marathi). 5-30 p.m. Relay of music from the Capitol Cinema. 7 p.m. Talk—"Sporting Topics". By Tony Manor (in English). 7-30 p.m. Duncan Farley presents "Radiorevue"—A Lighthearted Show. 8-30 p.m. Commercial news. 8-45 p.m. Topics of To-day By Charles Harmer. 9 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9-15 p.m. News in Hindi. 9-20 p.m. Indian Programme. Sponsored by "The Chevrolet". (Prof. Narayanrao Vyas) 11 p.m. Close down.

## Empire Broadcasting

7-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Tom (S. Paul's Cathedral, London). News Bulletin.
7-30 p.m. Concert by Callenders Band
8-30 p.m. Gramophone records.
8-45 p.m. St. Paul's Cathedral and its Clock, a talk.
9 p.m. Chelsea String Quartet.
9-45 p.m. Gramophone records.
10-30 p.m. News Bulletin.
10-45 p.m. Gramophone records.

## TESTS IN FIRST AID

Under the auspices of the Young Women's Ambulance Union a competition in First Aid for the Dr. Diunjibhoy H. Mehta Memorial Medal, was held at the Gamadia School on Sunday when 76 girls took part in the competition. The examiners were Dr. M. E. Pavri, Dr. Patil, Dr. J. D. Desai and Dr. M. Dubash for the practicals, while Dr. H. Dastur Dr. P. Katrak, Dr. Kapadia and Dr. Variava for the theoretical test. The candidates were of the Gamadia High School, the Girton High School and the N. J. Wadia School, while a few of there were collegians. A total of 200 marks was allotted to the test. The results were as follows:

Miss Shirin K. Antia of the Girton High School stood first with 92 marks in theory and 85 in practical. She takes away the Mehta Medal. Miss Jer A. Homaazir of the Wadia School stood second with a total of 151 Miss Mehra S. Bharucha of the Girton High School ranked third with 149. Miss Freny Mehta of the Wadia School, fourth with 147 and Miss Manek Pandole of the Gomadia School, fifth with 136 marks.

Mrs. Khorshed M. Mistry acted as a moderator.

While announcing the results Dr. Pati congratulated the successful candidates and advised all the students to keep in close touch with Ambulance work. Mr. Homawazir then thanked all the examiners and the candidates on behalf of the Y. W. A. U.

As a result of a ghary accident here in the Tustumpura locality, Surat, three Bohras were injured. One of them is reported to be in a precarious condition.

## LATE SIR DINSHA MULLA

### Soul Of Honour

(By MANGALDAS M. PAKVASA.)

It is difficult to imagine a lawyer who has not heard the name of Mr. Mulla. Mulla's "Civil Procedure Code" will be found in any Civil Court in the remotest corner of India. There are numerous codes and acts, but none can be said to be so fully and finely annotated as the Code of Civil Procedure. While a large circle of lawyers will remember for a very long time Sir Dinsha Mulla's name as an able annotator, a great jurist, a keen lawyer and a great advocate, a very large number of persons will remember him as a man with a soul of honour and a man of great affability. Above all qualities of head and heart he struck me as a man of great religious and moral fervour. Sir Dinsha Mulla was a great believer in the efficacy of prayers. I do not know how many people know that he had great faith in the protection of cows; while he was acting Advocate-General, I had an occasion to see him in connection with the Charitable Trust Funds of a Goshala. In the discussion, he immediately began to evince very keen interest and great enthusiasm and there was obviously a look of surprise on my face. He saw that and remarked that I need not be surprised as he had great faith in that cause. He said smilingly that he was in a small way a Hindu as he believed with them in cow-protection. He said that his good fortune and more specially his good health were due to his doing what he could for the cows.

It is ordinarily believed that a solicitor even though capable, is only fit to do and carry on his normal vocation, and the judgeship or other judicial posts are only fit to be given to members of the Bar. The phenomenal rise of Sir Dinsha Mulla who began his career an humble solicitor proved conclusively that given an equal chance, a capable solicitor will fill with honour any judicial post given to him. May his soul rest in peace!

## ALL-INDIA KHADI EXHIBITION

### Change In Opening And Closing Hours

The Secretary, All-India Khadi Exhibition, desires to announce that there is a change in the opening and closing hours of the Exhibition. The Exhibition will hereafter open from 4 p.m. on week days and on Saturdays and Sundays from 2 p.m. and will close at 9 p.m. on all days.

VISITORS.

The Secretaries, All-India Khadi Exhibition write:—

Amongst the well-known visitors who visited the All-India Khadi Exhibition on Sunday, were Sir and Lady Chunilal Mehta Sjt. Tricumdas Dawrkades, Smt. Shantaben Shivlal Govindlal, Sjt. Zaverchand Mehani, Smt. Shardaben Divan, Smt. Jayaben Kanuga and Smt. Babiben Muljibhai Dayal.

There was a heavy rush of visitors to the Exhibition on Sunday and it is estimated that nearly 3000 people visited the Exhibition between 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

## COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, April 30.

The trial of Vithu Hendrya, Mangalya Kathodi, and Mahadu Ladkya Mahatre on charges of murder, conspiracy to murder, etc., of Goma Tukaram at Vadol village (in the division of the Kalyan town police) on the night of November 6 last, began to-day before Mr. D. C. Joshi, the Additional Sessions Judge, Thana, and a jury.

The accused were committed to sessions by Mr. H. G. Lakhia, the first class magistrate, Kalyan, on March 23.

## IN FOOTSTEPS OF JOBLESS

### Hawkers Invade City Corporation Hall

Carrying Red Flags, a procession of hawkers marched to the Corporation Hall on Monday afternoon.

A deputation of the hawkers later waited on the Municipal Commissioner with a view towards revising the orders recently passed by him cancelling the licences granted to them.

The Corporation is guarded by the Municipal Fire Brigade-men.

A batch of about eighty Portuguese scouts from Goa arrived on Sunday and were received by 105th (Girgaum Vyayam Shala) Batch

## PORTUGUESE SCOUTS ARRIVE IN BOMBAY

### Visitors Get Enthusiastic Reception At The Ferry Wharf And Mementos Are Presented To Them

Sixty senior scouts of the 108th Panjini Group affiliated to the Associacao des Escoteiros de Panjim Group affiliated to the Goa on Sunday under their Chief Scout Mr. Anibal Alves Moreira, by "S. S. Prabhavati." They were also accompanied by professors and other distinguished officers from Goa.

On arrival of the steamer, the Scouts were received by the Ag. Consul-General for Portugal and his staff. A warm reception was given to them by Capt. Petgara on behalf of the Bombay Local Boy Scouts Association and by Scouters Kenkare and Naik on behalf of the 105th Bombay Shraddhanand Rovers (Girgaum Vyaam Shala). Garlands were presented to the Ag. Consul-General and to the Chief Scout and other distinguished officers by the 105th Bombay, who also presented mementos to the visitors in the form of medals, as souvenirs for the first mmorable visit of the Portuguese Scouts to Bombay.

A group photo of all the Scouts including those present for the reception was taken, and they then marched to the Scout Hut near Dhobi Talao, where camping accommodation has been provided for the visitors.

The visitors will remain in Bombay for about four days, after which they will proceed to DaDman. They will return to Bombay on 5th May and will depart for Goa on the 6th.

## Only Free Library For Bombay Women

### Influential Appeal To Schools Committee Chairman Not To Close Girgaum Institution

The following letter has been addressed by a large number of ladies, to the Chairman, Bombay Schools Committee protesting against the proposed closing of the ladies Free Reading Room and Library, Girgaum:—

We the undersigned ladies have learnt with great regret that the Ladies' Free Reading Room and Library situated next to the Prarthana Samaj is soon going to be abolished. We send this petition with the object of seeing that this proposal does not materialize.

ONLY LIBRARY FOR LADIES.

This Library is the only Library for ladies in our big City. It is located in a most central place, where a large number of middle class people reside. The lady residents of the Girgaon and roundabout localities find it very convenient to visit the library for the purpose of reading magazines and newspapers and for taking books home for reading. No doubt, there are other libraries but those are not free. Moreover they are used by both sexes. Our middle class ladies are not so advanced as to go to these libraries and besides this they cannot afford paying the monthly or annual subscription of such libraries. The present free library is a boon to many ladies, specially the Deccani ladies' as most of them, though poor are very keen readers. If the present library is closed, a large number of poor middle class ladies will be deprived of having a chance of increasing their knowledge during their leisure hours.

500 MEMBERS.

It is a matter of great sorrow when all round serious efforts are made to accelerate the progress of education of women, efforts are made to close down one of the most useful centres for giving enlightenment to ladies. In spite of having a limited stock of books in the library, a good number of ladies is found taking advantage of it, as is evidenced by the fact that out of the Hindu community nearly five hundred ladies have become members of the ladies' library. This fact is further supported by looking at the suggestion book in the library wherein are to be seen very useful suggestions for making the library moreuseful and popular.

"HUMBLE APPEAL."

Taking into consideration all these facts seriously into your kind consideration, we humbly appeal and request you and your colleagues on the Schools' Committee not to close the library. If our request is granted we shall feel deeply indebted to the Committee.

Yours faithfully.

(Sd.) Lady Taraben Chunilal Mehta, Lady Laxmibai Jagmohandas, Mrs. Kusumben Kania, Mrs. Kalavatiben B. Motiwala, Mrs. Rasikben B. Desai, Mrs Kamlaben K. J. Desai, Mrs Jaishree Rajee, Mrs. D. N. Shirur, Dr. Miss Manekbai K. Navalkar, Mrs. Chandaben Thakoredas Desai, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, Sunderbai Hansraj Pragji Thakersi, Manglaben Motilal Fakirchand, Gangu Talpade, Lanoo Talpade, Sharda Kamat, Pramila Keshawrao, Lilaben R. Vora and several others.

## WATCHMAN REFUSED BAIL

### Thana Kidnapping Case Adjourned Till May 9

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, April 30.

The premises of the Kurla Police Court were crowded by Pathans, and a large number of persons belonging to the Bhatia Community long before the sensational case in which Gooljamal, a Pathan watchman, is charged by Pratapshi Jamnadas, of Bhandup, with enticing away his wife, on the night of April 12 last, was called for hearing this afternoon.

The Magistrate adjourned the hearing to May 9, the complainant having been absent due to illness.

A bail application made by Mr. A. V. Dighe on behalf of the Pathan watchman, who has been remanded to police custody by a Karachi magistrate till May 2, was refused by the Court.

Later when Pramilabai was produced before the Resident Magistrate, a bail application was made by Mr. Kamalakar on behalf of the Bhatia woman. She, who had been detained by the Ghatkopar Police on a charge of theft of silver utensile belonging to her husband, was released on her father furnishing a bail of Rs. 500.

Akhtyar Hussain, a poet of Raipur has been awarded the title of "Sahityalankar". (Ornament of Literature) by the All-India Vidvat Sammelana.

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FOR MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES

### Corporation Agrees To Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's Proposal To Inquire Into Financial Obligation Of Scheme

A scheme for launching unemployment insurance for the benefit of Municipal employees drawing less than Rs. 75 a month was propounded at the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held on Monday afternoon. Mr. Hooseinalli Rahimtolla presided.

The Corporation agreed to the resolution moved by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta requesting the Municipal Commissioner to report on the financial obligation which it would have to incur for starting an unemployment insurance scheme.

The mover said that it would be an act of wisdom on the part of the Corporation to adopt such a scheme, if the finances of the Corporation permitted it.

Earlier, the Mayor ruled out of order a resolution moved by Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal demanding the starting of Hindi primary schools in the city on the ground that the resolution was in the form of a mandate to the Schools Committee, which was a statutory body.

MOVE FOR HINDI SCHOOLS.

The resolution was as follows: "The Corporation are of the opinion that there being a demand for primary education in and through Hindi, in the localities in which primary education has been made compulsory, it is necessary and incumbent that Hindi schools be opened forthwith by the Schools Committee for the education of the children living in the compulsory area.

"That the Hindi schools which have applied for being taken over by the Municipality and in which children living in the compulsory area are receiving education, should be forthwith taken over and run by the Schools Committee, as long as the average attendance at a school does not fall short of 25 students."

MANDATORY OBJECTION.

A point of order was raised by Prof. V. G. Rao who thought that the resolution sought to give a mandate to the Schools Committee which was a statutory body. As such, the Corporation could not give any mandate to that body.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta maintained that the resolution was quite in order, and it contained an expression of opinion on the part of the Corporation. If the resolution was ruled out of order, he thought the Corporation would be deprived of its right to express an opinion on the affairs of the Schools Committee.

After some discussion, the Mayor ruled the proposition out of order.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

The launching of a scheme of unemployment insurance was suggested in the resolution moved by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta which was as follows:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to report on the financial obligation which the Corporation will have to incur for starting an unemployment insurance scheme for all employees who have been in Municipal service for a continuous period of 3 years and who have been in receipt of salary of Rs. 75 and below per month; it being understood that the benefit of unemployment insurance is to be paid for a period of 12 months to each employee out of job and that the contributions of the employee during the period of the employment is to be equal to the contribution paid by the Municipality and that the amount of the unemployment benefit shall be equal to half the salary or wages which the employee was drawing or earning when the unemployment occurred."

The mover in the course of his speech said that on account of the recurring unemployment and retrenchment everywhere, the Municipal employees in common with the rest were feeling that there was no stability of service and that they may be thrown out in the streets at any time. At such a time as this, it would be an act of wisdom on the part of the Corporation to make their eemployees feel that in the event of retrenchment or dismissal being found necessary, any employee who had served the Corporation for at least three years would be entitled to a certain degree of assistance, while seeking for a job elsewhere. The resolution only proposed benefit of insurance to those earning Rs. 75 or less and that such benefit should not be continued for more than 12 months and should not exceed half the salary of the employee. The resolution did not commit the Corporation to any definite action, but merely asked for investigation as to the financial obligation involved in the scheme.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Soares and was passed without discussion.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE RE-ORGANISATION.

The Corporation then discussed the resolution moved by Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar suggesting the appointment of a Committee to find out ways and means for carrying out retrenchment and reorganisation in the departments of the Schools Committee in the light of the suggestions made in a pamphlet entitled "Mass Education in India" issued by Mr. R. V. Parulekar, Secretary of the Schools Committee."

During the discussion, it was pointed out that the cost per pupil incurred by the Municipality for primary education in Bombay was much higher than obtaining either in Madras or Calcutta and that with a view to expand primary edecution, ways and means must be found to carry out reforms.

The resolution was supported by Dr. Mrs. Malini. Sukhtankar and was carried by a majority.

## BAI JERBAI WADIA HOSPITAL

The report of the Bai Jerbai Wadia Hospital for Children, Parel, for the year ending December 1933 denotes the increasing popularity of the hospital. 1,553 patients, 950 of which cases were medical and 603 surgical, were admitted during the year. There are at present 104 beds in the hospital, but as these are proving insufficient, the Management are considering increasing the number to 126. But as this will mean considerable increase in expenditure despite the practice of riged economy, they intend asking the Municipality to grant them Rs. 15,000 more for the coming year than they have hitherto done. For the following five years, they propose to ask the Municipal Corporation to fix their grant at Rs. 90,000. Consequent on the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association's recommendation to increase the nursing staff of the hospital owing to the patients being all children, the Management sanctioned an increase of 5 nurses and 2 probationers from November last.


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BOMBAY TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1934

# UNJUST AND INEXPEDIENT

We are afraid the Government of Bombay will find no support from the public to their action in arresting the Strike leaders under the Emergency Powers Act. These arrests constitute a glaring abuse of an Act designed to be enforced only in times of grave danger to the State. The use of such an Act against the leaders of a simple mill strike cannot be justified on any ground of law or expediency. And such a procedure portends a grave menace to Labour organisation and needs to be condemned by all Labour leaders and, indeed, by all those who value constitutional rights. Those who support unconstitutional drastic action against the Strike leaders have no better plea than that many of these leaders are Communists more or less. But such a plea is no more honest than giving a dog a bad name to find a justification for hanging it. If being a Communist is an offence under any law, they should be duly prosecuted under that law. But the present procedure cannot at all be justified.

### *No Justification*

In a statement which they have issued on the subject the Government of Bombay justify the use of the Emergency Powers Act by pleading that the violent methods used by certain strikers have created an emergency involving a grave likelihood of disorder. Only a small number of strikers resorted to violence but the Strike on the whole has been quite peaceful and the strike propaganda has been thoroughly constitutional. The Government would be quite justified in prosecuting those strikers and their leaders who either resorted to violence or incited others to do so. But to imagine a grave emergency where there is none and to arrest all Strike leaders indiscriminately is neither just nor expedient. Another plea urged by the Government is that the arrested leaders are all "professed Communists and have been conducting this strike not with a view to a settlement but with the apparent object of spreading and intensifying disturbed conditions." We have already remarked that, if being a Communist is an offence under any law, the leaders in question should have been proceeded against under that law but not in the way they have been. And as for the motives ascribed to them, they are gratuitous; and such ascribing of motives only shows what precious little of any legal value the Government can urge against the arrested leaders.

### *The Main Issue*

The pertinent question for all to consider is, not what motives impel the Strike leaders, but whether the strikers have a legitimate grievance. And it is not fair to side-track this main issue. It is curious, however, that Government's statement is deliberately silent on this all-important point. No fair-minded and sympathetic critic can deny the legitimacy of the striker's grievance. Their wages even before the recent cuts were extremely low, but the ruthless cuts have made their position intolerable. Thousands of workmen do not go on a strike and expose themselves to all the risks of a prolonged strike unless they have a real grievance. The striker's grievance is real enough in all conscience and they do not need to be encouraged by their leaders in declaring a strike. Even the late Governor, Sir Frederick Sykes, admitted that the workmen had a real grievance in the wage cuts that were inflicted upon them. And it does not behove the present Government to be indifferent towards an undenied and undeniable wrong merely because one of their committees is engaged in investigating the whole subject of workmen's conditions. The workmen have a clear, "prima facie" grievance and if only genuine negotiations for a settlement are begun it should not be impossible for the contending parties to arrive at a fair compromise. The millowners have been given special protection only recently by the Central Legislature. It becomes, therefore, the duty of Government to see that the benefit of this protection is shared by the workers and not monopolised by the millowners. But while professing to maintain a neutrality towards the parties, Government by depriving the workers of the guidance of their leaders and by the measures they have taken, are laying themselves open to the charge laid against them in effect by Mr. David Grenfell in the Commons that they are coercing the workers to accept reduction of wages. We fear that by their wholesale arrests of Strike leaders Government are making negotiations extremely difficult, if not impossible. We still hope before the situation becomes more serious. Government will revise their policy and, instead of imprisoning the Labour leaders, will persuade them and also the millowners to start negotiations for an amicable settlement.

# Spiritual Ideals And Masses

Anything that makes for intercommunal understanding, world peace and goodwill is welcome and deserves encouragement. We therefore, welcome the establishment of an Indian branch of the World Fellowship of Faiths. But the speech of the organisor compels a few observations. The immediate and urgent problem of the world is socio-economic. The move for spiritual unity, while it helps, does not 'solve' that problem. It does remove—and in that respect its value cannot be minimised—serious obstacles in the way, but, obstacles, for instance, set up by religious prejudices and fanaticism. But the world is faced with hunger and want, which must be satisfied first. "Materialism" there is no doubt, "is running rampant in the world." But it cannot be driven away by ignoring the pinch of material needs.

The problem is illustrated graphically by conditions in India. The man who minds the machine and trudges behind constitutes over 90 per cent. of the population. Considering that he is half starved and illiterate the message of Fellowship of Faiths cannot reach him, cannot in other words, reach India. He has neither the material nor the intellectual equipment to understand and appreciate things of the spirit. Spiritualism, in its broad sense, enriches life; but life, to be enriched, must first be made worth living in its day to day existence. It is for this reason that while we welcome a Fellowship of Faiths we urge more strongly upon every one genuinely interested in India—the real India—not to run away from the challenge of mass interests which are primarily economic.

## *IN THE LAW COURTS*

### *Popular Government And Lawyers*

(By N. H. P.)

The legal profession can do much to explain to the public and educate it in the structure and working of Government in the country. There is ample scope in India for the formation of an "Institute of Government," designed for (1) the continuous study in the light of experience and (2) constructive improvement, of governmental institutions functions and processes in the cities, in the country and in the State. Governmental services and functions are expanding far beyond the simple preservation of peace. It is essential that improvement in governmental administration should keep pace with increase in governmental complexities, if popular government is to serve the people.

Lawyers by virtue of their training and knowledge, are best suited to study government in action and to explain it and the laws of the country to the hundreds of thousands of citizens who are called upon to exercise their right of franchise. Sporadic demonstrations of popular interest in governmental institutions have to give place to keeping the people continuously in touch with their government and creating a healthy public opinion so as to ensure a better governmental personnel and eliminate inefficiency and waste, so as to relieve the tax-payer.

**Opportunity For Lawyers.**

An Institute of Government, composed of lawyers drawn from all the branches of the profession, can render very useful service in this regard. It can explain to the people the more important work of the legislatures, the changes from time to time made in the statute law, and the problems which result from those changes, particularly those relating to local taxation, financial legislation, and criminal laws. In addition to questions relating to local and state economy and finance there are important questions of theory, policy and practice connected with education, social and welfare laws, crime and criminal procedure, prohibition, regulation of business and trade, labour laws prison labour, public utilities, banking, insurance and company laws, and last but not the least, courts and civil procedure, to the study and solution of which an Institute of Government can make a solid contribution. All of them furnish subjects for pertinent legal enquiry. Lawyers, in those directions of rendering national service, can achieve that detachment without indifference, and non-partisanship without aloofness, which are the requisites of any scientific enquiry. Here is a task worthy of Indian lawyers. Will they have the courage, the wisdom, and the patriotism to undertake it?

Lawyers ahd want of work? Who says so? Lawyers and unemployment? Look at the programme!

**Power To Disinherit.**

A Bill called the Powers of Disinheritance Bill has been intro-

(Continued on Page 8.)

## *A DIRGE*

(The heavyweight champion, Jack Dempsey, proved very little of a champion in his encounter with Mrs. Plummer before whose furious onslought he could think of nothing braver than taking to his heels.)

At this rate there's no saying
what women'll do—
They may hack you and whack
you till you simply turn
blue;
See, for example, what happened
to Jack:
Mrs. Plummer did box him till he
almost did crack;
She pull'd at his hair and she
tore at his chin,
She drove him to the ropes and
made such a din.
With such speed and vigour did
she him beat
That the fellow could do nought
but a summary retreat.
This drama, my friends, gives
much food for thinking:
There's no doubt, as days pass,
man's power's sinking;
The old order's changed, it exists
no longer—
Man's the wronged one, woman's
the wronger!
Man's power's gone and still it is
going;
What he'll be in a few years
there's really no knowing!
He'll reach a position that I
shudder to think of—
There's no ignominy he'll not
drink of!

—"CHRONICLER."

# WHITHER : : : INDIA ? : : :

## Need For Balanced Socialism To Suit India's Tradition

(By Dr. Bhagvan Das)

XIII.

I have derived much pleasure and information from reading, with great care, a valuable criticism, by Dr. Ashraf of these articles, which has appeared the other day. I make haste to acknowledge that he is perfectly right in his surmise that I have not made "any serious study of Communist doctrine" in the works of "Marx, Engels, Lenin, Trotsky, Bukharin, Hecker and others." My increasing age and decreasing capacities for study, and also the aim and purpose of these articles, have prevented me from doing that; for, as Dr. Ashraf again very rightly says, I have mostly confined myself to "an exposition of the prevailing conditions of Bolshevist Russia," and to drawing inferences therefrom. For this purpose, I have been content to take my knowledge of, not so much the pure theory, as the "theory in practical application" to current affairs and undergoing modifications, second-hand, from writers who must have studied deeply the works of Marx, etc. in the original, who are lifelong scholars, professors and teachers, of the whole subject (like Laski and Cole), who are specialists and have also seen conditions with their own eyes and made enquiries on the spot in Russia (like the twelve authors of "Twelve Studies in Russia," Prof. Julian Huxley, Mr. Maurice Hindus, and others) and in Italy (like Major Barnes), and who are obviously far more competent observers and expounders than I can ever be in this life. That I have been impelled, and have dared to, write at all on the subject, is only because, when very famous doctors; charging as high fees as top-rung lawyers, disagree with each other utterly and range themselves on opposite sides, like the lawyers, and have the poor patient dazed and desperate, then even the "quack" is invited, sometimes compelled, to prescribe a "home"—remedy, as the inexpert magistrate or judge has to decide between the expert lawyers

### *PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECT*

I have, it is perfectly true, as Dr. Ashraf notes rightly again, looked at the subject through the spectacles of psychology. If those spectacles are false, or if psychology has nothing to do with the subject, or, if it has, but if the particular laws and facts of that science which I have in mind and am putting forward in this connection are not true laws and facts, or if my use of them is inaccurate, then, in all these cases, further discussion will enable the public to come to its own conclusions. In the meanwhile, I will lean, for support, on such professors and writers on the science of politics as Leacock and Gettel, and such exponents of socialism as G. B. Shaw, who, writing after the Bolshevik regime had been at work for some years, still say that "the psychological obstacles", "the need for personal incentive", "the lack of the will-to-equality", are the greatest obstacles in the way of Socialism.

### *PLACE OF EGOISM*

Of course, appropriate education of the new generations can and ought to do very much to shift the emphasis from egoism to altruism, from "I" and "mine" to "We" and "our", from the individual to the community, in each educated individual, this is intensely desirable, and is being done in Russia (vide J. Huxley), and is a matter for deep thankfulness. Whether it can, or even ought to, wholly eradicate egoism, is doubtful. What proportion of egoism is to be retained and fostered, how much of the spirit of competition and private enterprise should be encouraged, and in what ways, so as to minimise the evil and maximise the good results to Society as a whole as well as the individuals concerned—requires to be carefully thought out, in the light of psychology. After all, politics and economics and Communism and Fascism are all for the welfare of the human being, and therefore must, in the last resort, be guided by the science of human nature, i.e. psychology and physiology. Even communities inspired by as great fervour of enthusiasm and ardour of action for, and faith in, their new "religion," as the Bolsheviks have for and in their Socialist or Communist ideals of Marx and Lenin—such as the early socialist Christian communities of the Egyptian Thebaid and the more recent Owentes—have split on this rock of the lack of some little egoistic personal incentive.

### *BALANCED SOCIALISM*

It is true that the industrial conditions of to-day are very

(Continued on page 9).

# FRANKLY SPEAKING

**EMPIRE V. COMMONWEALTH.**

Imperialists in England would not be altogether unjustified if they shouted that the recent elections had, in fact, enthroned Revolution in the London County Council. Mr. Herbert Morrison has announced that the "Empire Day" in the County Council Schools would be celebrated as "the Commonwealth Day." The whole point about the "Empire Day" was to infuse into impressionable children the "jingo flag wagging spirit" and "feelings of militarism and racial superiority." It was one of the many psychological devices to 'catch 'em young' for "jingo flag-wagging." The jingos are bound to complain that the rival has stolen their method for a different purpose. The revolution, all the same, is not a very severe calamity. It is dangerous only in appearance. For, in spite all the solemn suggestions of racial equality, pacifism, "fellowship of the whole humanity," the British Labour Party has shown no signs of facing the full implications of "Commonwealth" as distinct from "Empire." The Party's attitude towards India is one of the many examples of it

**FASCISM AND BRITISH LABOUR.**

British Labour is alive to the dangers of Fascism, which is not quite as insignificant and remote a contingency as some think. The theatrical tub-thumping of Sir Oswald Mosley and his true black shirt followers may well deserve to be ignored with an amused smile. But the spirit of Fascism is widespread. It moves the jingo Imperialist of the Conservative Party. It is being fostered, and will, without doubt, be more earnestly adopted as its special responsibility by British Capitalism —notwithstanding Sir Oswald Mosley's denunciations in the best style of a Hitler or a Mussolini. But Fascism is also a blessing in disguise. But for the advance of this menace British Labour would not have remembered its obligation to its own faith. It is the rise of Fascism that has admittedly pointed to "the urgent necessity for a complete reorganisation of Society." The Labour Party should thank the Fascists for its awakening to Socialism.

**COMMUNALIST AFTER ALL.**

Raja Narendra Nath affected a Nationalist note in certain parts of his presidential address at the Punjab-Sind and Frontier Hindu Conference at Peshawar. The Hindu Mahasabha, he protested, is as keen on the attainment of Swaraj as any other body but "it postulates that the intercommunal relations should be so framed as to lead to Nationalism." Similar sentiments have often been expressed by Muslim communalists, too, in some of their speeches but are generally forgotten when the institutions they represent actually define their policies of action. The Mahasabha has often justly condemned communalism in office but the Peshawar conference has demanded "due share for the Hindus in the administration of the Frontier and representation in the future Cabinet." Such a communal demand is hardly conducive to nationalism, or consistent with the Raja Saheb's principle referred to above.

**WANTED AN INQUIRY.**

The published reports of police firing on an unarmed Muslim crowd at Sultanpur in the Kapurthala State are very disquieting and the whole affair calls for a searching inquiry. The statement issued by the Inspector-General of Police himself admits that as many as 45 rounds were fired by the troops but is silent on the number of the killed and wounded. According to Maulvi Mazhar Ali Azhar, a member of the Punjab Legislative Council, the death roll exceeded 70 and the number of the injured was more than 250. These figures challenge investigation, especially into the need for firing, on which the Police report says nothing more than that firing was necessary 'to avert a disaster of a far more serious nature." The public cannot be content with this familiar explanation for firing and will insist on a full and searching inquiry.

**RURAL UPLIFT IN BARODA.**

The Baroda Government have done well to take in hand a definite scheme of rural reconstruction laying special emphasis on the development of subsidiary cottage industries to remedy enforced idleness for a long period in the year. We feel sure that khadi is one of these industries as there is considerable scope for the development of that cottage industry in the State. The Government's communique on the subject also refers to the need for reducing the huge unproductive debt of the agriculturists and suggests as remedies educative propaganda and the development of co-operative societies. If the Government can think of no more effective remedies than lectures on thrift and Co-operative credit, they will have to wait long before the huge debt of the agriculturists shows any appreciable reduction.

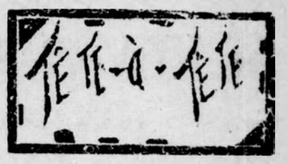
# Press Views

### Government's Duty

The country cannot afford to be passive spectators of a tragedy, both from the standpoint of national economics and humanity. The Indian Textile Industry as well as Labour must be saved. It is the duty of the Government to step into the breach, bring the representatives of Capital and Labour together and negotiate an immediate settlement. Delay is dangerous. The Government have already committed a blunder by pursuing so long a policy of keeping the ring free for a fight. The fight does good to none but brings disastrous consequences on both the parties and the nation as a whole. The scenes enacted in Bombay for the last few days are evidence of that. It will be the height of folly to drive the workers to despair and allow the strike to spread to other centres.—"Daily News."

### Economic Programme

Apart from the Council programme, it is of the highest importance that the All-India Congress Committee should endeavour to give to the country a programme which, consistently with Gandhiji's decision to suspend civil resistance, will yet furnish a rallying ground for Congressmen, during the prevailing period of inevitable stalemate. We have no doubt Congress leadership will keep this aspect of the situation in mind and, in fact, we feel sure the matter is engaging the attention it deserves. Khaddar and Untouchability are all right and every day that passes has been deepening the conviction that there is no getting away from this dual aspect of the problem of mass regeneration. But it is obvious that they are not by themselves enough and, in any case, human psychology does not so regard them. These have to be supplemented and to us it is plain that possible deviation can only be in the direction of an economic programme calculated to bring the long-suffering Indian Kisan into his own and enable him to assert his rights.—"Searchlight."



"A Liberal Protest."

The Liberals are always liberal in it.

* * * *

After a most pathetic discussion on the painful plight of the Bombay industry and the unpatriotic and destructive Communist "The Times of India" bursts out in challenging indignation: "Would any other country in the world tolerate such a state of affairs?"

Devastating question isn't it?

* * * *

"The millowners" complains our special correspondent, "have refused to face the public and take it into their confidence."

Which means that they still believe in old-fashioned modesty rather than in the forward business of modern life.

Purdah, Propriety and Purse are the essentials of virtue.

* * * *

"To talk about the liberty of the subject and the right to strike. . . is moonshine."

—Anglo-India.

They do so at "Home" but the weather is always cloudy there as the mind and memory of our contemporary are cloudy. The moon is a dangerous influence, brother, on strangers. Better go "Home" and forget about "moonshine."

* * * *

Maulana Shaukat Ali says that he loves the Moplahs and "they have fully deserved it."

The poor Moplahs. We didn't know.

* * * *

But the Maulana went on to say that they were better Muslims than others elsewhere.

We only hope the Maulana was exaggerating and not expressing his disappointment in the others.

* * * *

The "News Chronicle," England's Liberal Daily, doesn't like the New Sedition Bill introduced in Parliament. It dislikes specially the provision penalising possession of seditious literature which "suggests a number of disagreeable speculations."

Sad and all that. But if the "News Chronicle" desires a corrective to its bilious mood and disagreeableness let it contemplate "our Indian Empire" Sedition and seditious literature will become cheering subjects.

* * * *

The public of Calcutta have appointed a reception committee in connection with Gandhiji's forthcoming visit.

Orthodoxy in the city has not done so evidently because the moving group of a dozen brave Sanatanists that "accompanied" Gandhiji in Bihar is expected to extend to him the usual welcome in Calcutta also.

* * * *

Senator Robinson accuses Mr. Neville Chamberlain of having "deliberately juggled with the budget to avoid paying of the American debt."

This is hardly fair to Britain's straightforward Chancellor who does things—or refrains from doing—quite openly.

* * * *

Nor can we quite agree with the Senator that "the similarity between the 140 million dollar surplus and 150 million interest owed to America was too striking."

At least Mr. Chamberlain meant well. The proof of it lies in the difference of 10 millions.

* * * *

**SAFE JOURNALISM.**

"A case is alleged to have come up before the Sub-judge of—, in which a man is alleged to have beaten his wife to death for alleged intimacy with another man. After doing away with his wife, the man is stated to have surrendered himself to the police who allege that he had blood-stains on his clothes at that time."

—South Kanara Weekly.

* * * *

"They Fought for Freedom."

That's nothing. We have heard of people who fought for much less—for two annas, for example.

* * * *

A jump of a little less than 7 feet by Walter Harty of California is claimed to be the world's record in outdoor high jump.

What is the world's record in in-door high jump?

* * * *

**EASY**

Traveller (to the guard): Is there enough time before the train starts to go to the stall and have a cup of tea?

Guard: Oh, yes!

Traveller: But what's to prevent you from starting the train ere I return?

Guard: Take me to the stall and get a cup of tea for me as well

# Attack On Trade Union Methods

## Govt's Inconsistent Attitude

(By Our Special Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Monday.

"Government desire to make it clear" says the Director of Information to the Bombay Government in a statement issued detailing Government policy in regard to the General Strike, "that no restriction has been placed on the functioning of Trade Unions and that these continue free to conduct the strike on behalf of the workers who have grievances which they desire to have settled." In other words Government presumably seek to convey the impression that Joint Strike Committee is a body without Trade Union authority and any measure taken against its members will not be an attack on Trade Unions and will, therefore, be justified. If this is so, then it must be remembered that none of the members of that Committee is a non-trade Union worker.

ACCREDITED BODY.

In it is vested all the authority of the different Trade Unions in the Textile Industry and it is in form and content the accredited Committee chosen by these Unions to organise and conduct strike in the best interests of the workers. The formation of the Committee was necessitated by the multiplication of Unions in the same trade which stood on different and unfriendly platforms, and left to themselves, organised resistance against the millowners' offensive will never have been possible. It was at the desire of the workers who saw any hope only in united action, that this Committee was constituted of representatives of the different Unions to make it possible to have the united front and in it is the expressed wish of the workers in general.

It has become a fashion now-a-days to raise the "Red Scare" whenever there is something inconvenient to confront.

ATTACK AGAINST TRADE UNION PRINCIPLE.

It is easy to give the dog a bad name and hang it. The drastic action taken against the members of the Strike Committee is an attack on the basic principle of Trade Union methods and the recognised right of collective bargaining through joint and collective action.

Significant also is the statement of the Director of Information that Trade Unions are free to conduct the strike "on behalf of workers who have grievances which they desire to have redressed." Here Government accept the right to strike. But the measures they have taken in effect prevent the strikers from persuading those working in mills to join them. Collective bargaining is the basis of Trade Union action. When isolated protests through strikes fail and when the attack on them becomes intense and unbearable, it is the right of the workers to seek the sympathy of their comrades to protect their interests. If the right to strike is conceded, the denial of the only means of making it a success is inconsistent and incongruous.

THE RIGHT OF THE MAJORITY.

The Director of Information asserts that the strikers' leaders were affected "a week in which the opportunities for meetings, discussion and persuasion have been little restricted." But the experience of those who have seen things is quite different. In industrial strikes peaceful demonstration is the fost popular and effective form of persuasion. Since the present General Strike was declared, opportunities for this have been considerably restricted. On the very first day the processions of the workers were restricted to certain localities and prevented from freely parading in the mill area. There may be a "large body of workers who have continued and are anxious to work." But there is, as the strike has amply demonstrated, a much larger body of workers who are anxious that their cry for bread should be heard. Government might think that that minority has every "right to protection," but the exercise of the right of the majority peacefully to dissuade their comrades from breaking the strike cannot be denied. Instead of, therefore, trying to justify what Government have done or intend to do hereafter, let there be a genuine attempt at a speedy settlement. Let the parties be brought round a table. Let justice and equity take the place of authority. This what the public expect of Government.

### "THE RING CLEARED"

#### Strike Committee's Statement

The Secretary, Strike Committee writes:—

The ring was, indeed, cleared—cleared of all the important strike leaders, who were arrested under the Emergency Powers Act yesterday midnight. Following are the names of those arrested: (1) B T Ranadive, Gen. Secretary of the Lal-Bawta Girni Kamgar Union; (2) S G Sardesai, Treasurer, L.B.G.K.U., (3) V B Karnik, Secretary of the Council of Action; (4) Lalpi Pendse, Secretary of the Jt. Strike Committee; (5) D S Vaidya, Gen. Sec. of the G.I.P. Labour Union; (6) K N Joglekar; (7) S S Mirajkar; (8) S S Patkar, of Y.W.L; (9) S V Deshpande; (10) S V Ghate; (11) Charles Mascarenhas.

This is the first time that the Emergency Powers Act is used to deal with the industrial strike. The meeting of Monday evening must have been an eye-opener to the Government despite the whole-sale arrests, workers made a tremendous rally and enthusiastically decided to carry forward their struggle in the same spirit in which they began.

Certain newspapers— particularly the "Times" and the "Evening News" are taking advantage of the arrests, to spread reports about reopening of the mills. The figures are false. It is true that a few score of people entered the mills which kept their doors open on Monday, but the opened doors had soon to be closed for want of men.

The vacancy in the strike Committee have been filled and in to-day's meeting the Strike Committee resolved unanimously to carry on the struggle in the same spirit.

The Strike Committee is confident that the workers, their chawl committees will continue the struggle.

### ALLEGED OBSTRUCTION

#### Ahmedabad Labour Union Secretary On Trial

AHMEDABAD, April 30.

Mr. Yusuf, Secretary of the Mill Majdur Union who had gone to Bombay to study the strike situation there and who was to address public meetings to-night in the mill area was arrested this morning under section 61 of the District Police Act on a charge of causing obstruction on a public road while distributing leaflets inciting mill operatives to go on general strike.

He was produced before a magistrate for trial.

After examination of some witnesses the cases was adjourned till May 5.—A.P.

### Waste Cotton Mill Strike

AHMEDABAD, April 30.

Operatives of the Weaving Department of Waste Cotton Mill again went on strike to-day alleging that Mill authorities have not carried out the settlement regarding wages arrived at a fortnight ago when they struck work for about a week.

The Labour Association is again negotiating with the Mill authorities on behalf of the workers.—A.P.

### FATAL RIDING ACCIDENT

PESHAWAR, April 30.

Miss Fraser, twenty-year old unmarried daughter of Sir Hugh Fraser, late Judicial Commissioner, Northwest Frontier, met with sudden death under tragic circumstances, while out riding. When attempting to jump a hurdle on the race-course, she was dislodged from her horse sustaining brain hemorrhage, as a result of which she died instantaneously. The funeral takes place this evening. Miss Fraser was staying with her sister who is the wife of Major Dimond, Assistant Director, Public Health and was shortly to return Home.—A.P.

### Child's Body Washed Ashore

The body of a newly born child was washed ashore at Kanda Bunder on Monday evening.

The Police took charge of the body and removed it to the morgue.

## P. K. GHOSE FOR JAPAN

### Takes 8 Year Old Girl With Him To Demonstrate Swimming Feats

CALCUTTA, April 30.

Mr. P. K. Ghose, the world champion in endurance swimming, proposes to leave for Japan in the last week of May with his disciples, including Miss Sabitri Rani Khandwalla the 8 year old daughter of a Calcutta share-broker for showing simming feats.—United Press.

### TWO BULLOCKS AND BOY KILLED

#### Cart Smashed In Collision With Train

BILASPUR, B.N.RY.

The District Transportation Officer at Bilaspur wires under date April 30 that the 11 Down Nagpur-Howrah Passenger ran over a bullock cart at the level crossing gate between Maharpali and Raigarh.

A boy aged 20 was seriously injured and later died in hospital and an old woman has been slightly injured.

Both the bullocks were killed and the cart smashed.—A.P.

### SWISS ENGINEER'S VISIT TO BIHAR

#### Band Of Workers From Europe To Assist Dr. Cersole?

PATNA, April 30.

Dr. Fierre Cersole, the well-known engineer of international fame came to Patna on April 27, and proceeded the same evening to Muzaffarpur. He went to Sitamarhi and visited some affected places on the way.

On return to Patna yesterday he gave his impression of his tour but could not commit himself to any definite views until he inspects all the affected areas.

He proposes to return to Europe and come back in October with a band of workers and help the people.

Dr. Cersole left for Ranchi last evening to see Mahatmaji. He returns in three or four days time to resume work for inspection.—United Press.

### LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY INQUIRY

#### Alleged Indiscipline In Zoological Dept Staff

LUCKNOW, April 30.

Inquiries in authoritative circles show that the Commission which has been appointed by the Executive Council of the Lucknow University to enquire into the alleged indiscipline prevailing amongst the staff of the Zoology Department will not be in a position to submit its report before May 1, when the University closes for the Summer vacation.

It is understood that the findings of the Commission will be submitted during the vacation.

It may be recalled that a Commission consisthig of Colonel Proctor, Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Mr. Mackenzie, Director of Public Instruction, U.P. and Mr. Justice Rachpal Singh was appointed as a sequel to complaints received by the Executive Council from the Head of the Zoology Departments.—United Press.

### CALLOVER ON DERBY

LONDON, April 30.

The following is the callover on Derby:—

11|8 Colombo (taken and offered).

17|2 Medieval Knight (offered) 9|1 taken.

100|9 Umidwar (taken and offered).

100|6 Lozingaro.

22|1 Windsor Lad.

33|1 Blazonry (offered).

**CALLOVER ON 2,000 GUINEAS.**

The following is the collover on Two-thousand Guineas:—

4|9 Colombo (taken and offered).

5|1 Medieval Knight (offered).

100|8 Blazonry (taken and offered).

100|7 Umidwar (offered) 15|1 taken.

100|6 Easton (offered) 20|1 taken.

25|1 Valerius (offered).

**JUBILEE HANDICAP.**

The following is the callover on Great Jubilee Handicap:—

13|2 Blue Boy.

100|12 Leighon (taken and offered).—Reuter's Special.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 3½ per cent.

Mr. T. E. de Morsier, Chief Engineer, Baroda State, who is retiring from service.

### SCHUSTER ON REFORMS

#### Had He Govt's Approval Asks M. P.

LONDON, April 30.

In the House of Commons Mr. Arnold Wilson drew attention to the statement of Sir George Schuster on April 20 in which he treated the question of Federation in the new constitution as 'res judicate' and asked whether he had the approval of Government.

Mr. MacDonald replied he had seen only the telegraphic press summary and reiterated, it was well-known both in India and Britain that the nature of reforms, depended on the decision of Parliament. He saw nothing in Sir G. Schuster's speech as pre-judging the decision.

Mr. Arnold Wilson referred to the embarrassment caused by men in Britain and India who were at pains to defend the judgment by provocative statements made by high officials towards the end of their term of office who were necessarily in close touch with the Viceroy.

Mr. MacDonald replied he only had seen a telegraphic summary of the speech and did not see that would justify the question.—Reuter.

### IMPERIAL BANK AND EUROPEAN EMPLOYMENT

LONDON April 30.

In the House of Commons Sir A. Knox drew attention to the impending dismissals of 50 Europeans of the Imperial Bank of India and asked whether in the interests of employment in Britain, Government would enquire about the extent of Indianisation among Foreign and British Firms in India with a view to checking to rapid progress.

Mr. Butler replied that he had seen press reports regarding the Bank dismissals, but had no information.

The practice in commercial concerns as regards the employment of particular classes of British subjects was not within the control of Government.—Reuter.

### JAPAN AND NINE-POWER TREATY

LONDON, April 30.

The fact that Japanese Foreign Minister gave British Ambassador at Tokio the reassurance that Japan had no intention of infriging the Nine Power Treaty or interfere with the maintenance of open door policy in China was revealed by Sir J. Simon in the House of Commons this afternoon.

Sir J. Simon said the Ambasador pointed out that the British were unable to admit Japan's right solely to decide whether actions like the provision of technical financial assistance to China promoted danger to Japan. Remedies were provided by the Treaty, if Japan considered her interests prejudiced.—Reuter.

### BANKER STRANGLED TO DEATH

SALEM, (Madras), April 30.

Mr. Kadirvel Chettiar, a rich and influential banker of Dharmapuri was found strangled to death by unknown persons who decamped with cash and jewellery valued at about Rs. 50,000 —United Press.

### ENDURANCE SWIMMING

CALCUTTA, April 30.

The endurance swimmer Motilal who entered water in the College Square Tank at 9 a.m. on Sunday with hands and feet in shackles came out at 6 p.m. today completing 33 hours.

It may be remembered only recently P K Ghose, the world champion in endurance swimming covered 24 hours in the Cornwallis Square Tank with handcuffs on.—United Press.

## UNECONOMIC PRICE OF RUBBER

### Restriction Agreement Will Regulate Production & Competition

LONDON, April 29.

A complete rubber restriction agreement has been reached covering all the countries named below:—

Export quotas fixed for the next five years, all in thousand tons:—

Malaya, 1934: 504; 1935: 538; 1936: 569; 1937: 589 and 1938: 602.

Dutch Indies:—352; 400; 443; 467 and 485.

Ceylon:—77-1|2; 79; 80; 81 and 82-1|2.

North Borneo:—12; 13; 14; 15-1|2 and 16-1|2.

Sarawak:—24; 28; 30; 31-1|2 and 32.

Siam:—15; 15; 15; 15 and 15.

India's rubber quotas are 6,850 tons; 8,250; 9,000; 9,000 and 9,250.

Burma:—5,150; 6,750; 8,000; 9,000 and 9,250.

Further the planting of rubber is prohibited except for experimental purposes and then limited to one-quarter and one per cent. of the territories existing in the planting area.

Replanting is limited to 20 per cent. of the existing planted area in any one holding. The export of planting material from territories within the scope of the agreement is prohibited in order to discourage planting elsewhere.

An International Rubber Regulation Committee will be constituted consisting of delegates, appointed by the Governments of the contracting territories. Each delegation will have one vote for every complete thousand tons quota. Its main business will be to fix from time to time, the per centage of the allotted quotas that are exportable.

Manufacturers in Europe and America will be invited to tender advice in this connection.

During the period of the regulation, Siam will be allowed to plant up to 31,000 acres, and her export quota will be subject to a stipulated minimum each year. In view of the fact that France has absorbed during 1933 about four times the quantity exported from Indo-China, there are special arrangements regarding the amount Indo-China may export.

The agreement invites all the Governments except Sarawak and Siam to levy a cess on exports of rubber and apply the proceeds to research. The scheme operates from June 1, 1934 and terminates on December 31, 1938, but the International Committee may beforehand, recommend continuance or otherwise.

The agreement has been submitted to the different Governments with a request for legislation. Producers and dealers are required to keep their stocks to the normal percentage of their turnover.—Reuter's Special.

### MORE FOREIGN LIQUOR FOR U.S.A.

WASHINGTON, April 29.

With the object of reducing domestic prices of liquor, the Federal Alcohol Administration has extended until August 31 the period for the unlimited importation of foreign liquor.—Reuter.

### BHORE IN MYSORE

BANGALORE, April 27.

Sir Joseph Bhore, who is here 'en-route' to Simla is staying at "Kumara Park."

He had informal discussions at his residence in connection with the Tariff Bill with the Mysore State Officers and some of the leading merchants who sought an interview with him.

He had been on a visit to the Mysore Sugar Factory at Mandya, accompanied by the Member of Council.—United Press.

### WHY THIS DELAY?

SIMLA, April. 30.

No announcement regarding the life of the present Legislative Assembly has been made till this evening and interested circles in Simla are wondering what could possibly be the reason of this unusual delay on the part of the Government to make any definite pronouncement on a matter which vitally affects the whole future course of Indian, specially Congress politics.

The Viceroy held an Executive Council meeting to-day and it is generally hoped that the expected announcement may be made late this evening or to-morrow morning.—United Press.

ALIGARH, April 30.

It is understood Mr. Ross Maswood, Vice-Chancellor of Aligarh University has resigned his post.

It is learnt the Nawab of Chittari will be appointed in his place.—United Press.

## Austria To Become Fascist State To-day

### Parliament Will Ratify New Constitution And Then Be Buried

VIENNA, April 29

Austria officially becomes a Fascist state on May 1, Labour Day. Parliament will ratify the new constitution to-morrow and then die.

**Dollfuss Gets Cold Reception**

A crowd of 50,000 persons gathered at the Hauptplatz in Linz to hear Dr. Dollfuss, explain the constitution. One thousand possible disturbers of the peace had been arrested beforehand, and to ensure a respectful hearing 200 uniformed police were sent to Linz, and 100 Secret Service men were distributed in hotels and boarding houses. Police were posted at all windows and roofs overlooking the Hauptplatz, and 200 armed Auxiliary Troops surrounded the platform, whence Dr. Dollfuss spoke.

All peasants arriving at the station were searched.

Dollfuss was given a lukewarm reception. Two smoke-bombs exploded in a sidestreet, while a real bomb burst in a house. There were no casualties.—Reuter

DR. DOLLFUSS

### "NEW AUSTRIA"

#### Assembly Votes Itself Out Of Existence

VIENNA, April 30.

The National Assembly approved the new constitution and voted itself out of existence.

The meeting was preceded by mass at St. Stephens cathedral attended by the President, the Chancellor and other members of the Government.

Social Democrats numbering 72 were barred from attending.

The sitting was marked by protest by the President of the Chamber against the adoption of the new constitution without general election.

The measure was carried by 74 votes to 17 whereupon opponents withdrew and Third Reading was carried unanimously.—Reuter.

## Gandhiji Condemns Bihar Govt's Excise Policy

### "Allowing Contractors To Manufacture And Sell Cheap Country Liquor"

PURULIA, April 29.

The Bihar Government's excise policy so far as it concerned the Jharia coal area and round about was condemned by Mahatma Gandhi who addressed a meeting here consisting mostly of labourers.

It was said that the policy was to allow contractors to manufacture and sell country liquor at cheap price.

COOLIES WITH FLAGS

On his way to Jharia and also on his way to Purulia this morning, batches of coolies remained standing to welcome him with flags, etc. Gandhiji came via Jamdoba colliery where labourers organised a reception under the direction of Muluk Singh Bedi of Calcutta while Miraben came via Chaima, Raghu and Athpur Adra where also a reception was organised.

SPINNING DEMONSTRATION

Gandhiji was immensely interested in a spinning demonstration given by Santals at Gumia where a public meeting was held. At a public meeting at Purulia the District Local Board presented Mahatma Gandhi with an address. Gandhiji said that the unique claim that they had made regarding the absence of untouchability among them would be valid only when there was no idea of superiority between Hindu and Hindu, no matter what their professions were.

INDIANS FIRST

Gandhiji also deprecated the provincial spirit such as the Marwari thinking that he was superior to others. The Bengali and the Gujarati also thought likewise. The ideal according to him should be that they were Indians composed of Hindus, Muslims, Christians etc. At the least the Hindu should develop in terms of Hindu only.

Gandhiji later left by car for Ranchi.—A.P.

## WHY EUROPE COMES TO BIHAR'S RESCUE

### Homage To Gandhiji's Ideals Of Ahimsa And Truth In Politics Says Dr. Ceresole

(From Our Special Correspondent)

PATNA, April 30.

"The most remarkable serenity and courage with which these people seem to take the tremendous calamity that has befallen them made a most profound impression on me and makes me feel more strongly the desire to help them," said Dr. Pierre Ceresole, the Swiss engineer on his return last evening after his visit in the devastated parts in the district of Muzafferpore in the course of an interview.

Asked to give his impressions of the life of the people he saw during his tour, he said:

WHAT MAHATMA SAID.

"It is something like a big blow on the head to hear of the farmer working for six pice a day. The question that arises uppermost in one's mind is, who is responsible for these good and nice people carrying on such a heavy burden in their lives. Mahatma Gandhi told us during his visit to Switzerland that they in Europe were not conscious of the fact that a part of the standard of life in the West was supported by the poor people of the East. I am not enough of economist to know whether this is true or not, but it is painful to us to think that possibly, we of the West are responsible for this state of affairs."

Asked about his impression of the havoc wrought and his plan of helping the people, he said:

"I visited the Sitamarhi area and saw for myself the havoc wrought by the earthquake, big fissures in the fields and sand spouted by them. I am going to see Gandhiji and I am seriously considering whether it would be possible to organize even on a small scale an international service for helping the suffering people. I would be content if I could bring even ten men from my country for demonstration of goodwill and brotherhood. I do not want to raise hopes which may not be fulfilled. Inspite of every desire to help I would not like people to expect too much, but I am going to do my best duty."

AHIMSA AND TRUTH.

Referring to India and to Mahatma Gandhi in particular, he said:

"Whatever happens, however the fact of my getting in touch with so many excellent people in India as I have already done is of tremendous importance to me. If it were not for the great impression Mahatma Gandhi made on us all during his visit to Switzerland in 1931 I would not have been here. For us, in Europe, Ahimsa and the sacred rule of truth in politics seem absolutely indispensable elements to get us out of the present muddle."

"In Mahatma Gandhi we have a man who has courage to stand for this ideal under the most difficult and depressing circumstances. So, the help that we wish to render to the distressed people of Bihar should be understood as homage to what Mahatma Gandhi stands for—Ahimsa and absolute truth in politics."

# Readers' Views

## MILLS & INEFFICIENCY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In view of the wide publicity that the Hon. Sir H. M. Mehta's speech in the Council of State on the Cotton Textile Protection Bill has received, I shall feel obliged by the favour of your publishing this letter.

Sir Homi Mehta contended that inefficiency had nothing to do with the present condition of the cotton mill industry of India in general and of Bombay in particular. Whilst even he could not dare to deny the existence of inefficient management he only attempted to gloss over it by suggesting that mills under inefficient management had ceased to exist. It is really a matter of regret, if not of pity also, that men like Sir Homi Mehta, who claim to speak in the name of the industry should disclose such ignorance about the methods and practices prevalent in the management of India's premier industry. Specific instances of these methods and practices embracing different departments of the industry were placed before the Tariff Board by the Bombay Shareholders' Association in its public representations and in a confidential note. It was shown that there was inefficiency in production in purchases of cotton stores and machinery, in sales, in finance and in general supervision. Particular attention was also drawn to the abuses of the managing agency system and these abuses were illustrated with specific instances.

The Report of the Tariff Board not only testifies to the unhealthy practices which are still prevalent in the management of the industry but also to the existence of managing agents whose practices in matters effecting their companies deserve in the words of the Tariff Board "serious condemnation." It is unfortunate that the evidence placed before the Tariff Board was not published when the Textile Protection Bill was before the Legislatures. If the evidence had been published, it would have enabled the members of the Legislatures to appreciate more fully the various causes of mismanagement and inefficiency obtaining in the industry. I wonder if Sir Homi Mehta has had time to read the survey of the Indian Cotton Mill Industry by Mr. Arno Pearse who has been acknowledge by the Bombay Millowners' Association as an independent observer. At page 5 of his book Mr. Arno Pearse observes: "Yet several of the Bombay Millowners described to the writer the institution of managing agents as deplorable, not sufficiently in touch with either buying or selling markets." At page 60 the writer further observes: "Many of the Bombay mills having frequently changed hands, and having belonged to managing agents who were also representatives of textile machinists, some are museums of all kinds of machinery from different machinists as every time a mill was taken over, the new mill agent was anxious to get some of the machinery into the mill which was made by a firm of textile machinists that he happened to represent at that time." Again at page 121 it is stated: "A firm of mill-managing agents told me that when they took over the business the old suppliers of cotton came offering them secret commission, and added that their predecessors always had two per cent." The way in which Sir Homi Mehta has tried to explain away the practice of receiving secret commission is not a little amusing. It is not that he denies this practice; but he says "it is no use throwing dirt because here and there we find a black sheep" and referring to the critics of the industry he asks: "Will any of these gentlemen point out one person who has grown fat on it?" Sir, I accept the challenge and hereby inform Sir Homi Mehta publicly that by an agreement entered into between Messrs. X & Co., a firm of managing agents of a Bombay cotton mill company on the one hand and Mr. Y. on the other the said Messrs. X. & Co. in consideration of Mr. Y having agreed to take up a certain number of shares of the mill company and having assisted them in promoting the company, agreed to give to Mr. Y. not only a share in the managing agency commission earned from the company in the ordinary course but also a share "in every profit remuneration and compensation——including any profit which they may make as the agents of the insurers of the properties assets and effects of the company and any profit which they may make under any arrangement with the agents of the Company for selling cloth and yarn or the muccadams of the Company." It may be mentioned that the managing agency agreement between Messrs. X & Co. and the mill company is confined to agency remuneration only and does not contain any provision authorising Messrs. X & Co. to make secret arrangements or to receive secret profits of the kind alluded to in the agreement between them and Mr. Y. I wish I could give out names of the parties concerned. I would, however, assure Sir Homi Mehta that some of the parties are too well known to be described as black sheep. Most of them are still living. Whenever millowners have found themselves in a tight corner they have always conveniently resorted to the black sheep theory. The instance which I have cited and the disclosures that have been made as a result of the Currimbhoy Crisis, however, have already knocked the bottom out of this theory.—Yours, etc.,

J. J. KAPADIA.

Bombay, April 30.

## No Communal Schools

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A few busy-bodies amongst the Maratha community are toiling hard to hold a Conference of the Marathas and have conceived the idea of starting a Maratha High School in the coming June. One wonders why this indecent haste of starting a High School within a month. Bombay has acquired notoriety for starting schools to shelter some of the unemployed Graduates and the move of some of the leaders of the Marathas savours of the same plan. If it is so, the sooner it is denounced the better. The sensible and responsible leaders of the community ought not to allow such things in the community. Secondly why have communal educational institutions at all? May I know the move behind all this farce of a conference?—Yours, etc.

MINDHE PATIL.

## "Arithmetic At The Matriculation"

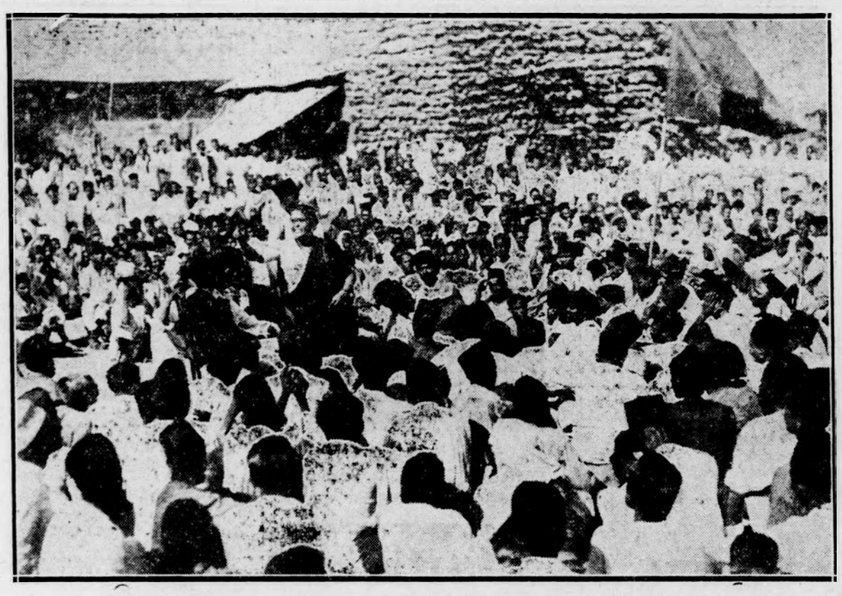
To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,+It is a matter of surprise not unmixed with pain that the arithmetic paper in the recent matriculation examination could be set in a way calculated to create widespread resentment. This paper is unique in more respects than one. Among the examination papers of the last fifteen years, this alone stands out conspicuous by its eccentricity. The paper seems to be set with a view to find out not what the student knows but what he does not know. There was sweating and swooning in the examination hall followed by more tragic happenings at home. In one instance I am told that a pupil died of shock in the very same evening, and I leave it to the public to decide who is responsible for this culpable homicide perhaps not amounting to murder.

I do not mean that the paper was difficult. In a way thanks are due to the individual concerned in setting a paper with problems that are only common in every-day life. In fact this change is quite welcome from the utilitarian point of view especially when we know that the majority of the pupils that are sitting for these examinations will have to at last go for that unfortunate job of clerking in some private firm or government offices. But then it is not fair to expect the pupils to be prepared for a sudden change of policy in the setting of the paper without any previous intimation to the effect. At least the principals of the different schools ought to have been informed of this change of policy in the setting of the papers, and then I am sure there would not have been so much of heart-burning as at present. However, what is done cannot be undone; and there is only one prayer from the public in general and the suffering students in particular, that, in view of the sudden change in the type of the paper set this year, the examiners and moderators will kindly tone down the valuation so as to give a fair chance to those deserving candidates who might otherwise meet with a tragic result perhaps for no fault of theirs.—Yours etc.

ISAAC MATHAI.

Dadar, Bombay.



Bombay mill strikers' meeting held at Lalbagh Maidan on Monday morning, Mr. Parab presiding. Photo shows Mrs. Gulabai Bhate speaking.

# CORPORATION MUST BE CONSULTED

## Dr. Mehta On Financial Position Of Hospital Fund Committee

### APPEAL TO GOVERNOR TO EXPEDITE BETTER EQUIPMENT

**The Eigth Annual General Meeting of the Governor's Hospital Fund Committee for Bombay was held at the Secretariat on Monday to consider the Annual Report of the Executive Committee and a summary of the financial position and accounts of the disbursements of the past year, submitted for adoption.**

**His Excellency the Governor of Bombay presided.**

**CORPORATION MUST BE CONSULTED**

**During the proceedings lively and interesting discussions were raised mainly by Dr. Jivraj Mehta who called in question the attitude of the Committee with regard to the Hospital Fund, the maintenance of the Hospital beds and the expediency and reasonableness of consulting the Corporation in the matter.**

APPEAL TO GOVERNOR

Sir B Jeejeebhoy, Chairman of the Executive Committee falling back upon a few facts about the origin and progress of the Fund since its inception from 1925, the circumstances tending to link up the citizens with officials and representatives of the Municipality in undertaking and acquitting themselves to make a preliminary measure of making an addition of 880 beds as laid down in the Government Press Note of 22 December 1924.

He felt that the amount of Rs. 17,51,599—the aggregate outlay—a truly enormous sum in the days of depression when everyone had a constitutional dislike for parting with money. But he felt it disheartening to report that except for 50 beds in these extensions the rest of the buildings were empty shells lying unutilized and unequipped although the Government were under a contractual obligation with the donors to work them at full swing. He appealed to his Excellency as patron of the Fund to exercise his influence over the Government and adopt such measures as would lead to the equipment and utilization of these buildings and thus gain the gratitude of a large number of the sick and suffering who were denied medical relief owing to a want of the fund.

CORPORATION'S RIGHT

With reference to the proposal of the Committee for awaiting a reply from Government for utilizing the fund of Rs. 30,000 from the interest of the fund for the period of 3 years for the maintenance of the beds provided from the fund on the understanding that in the event of its capital being drawn upon from Municipal extensions, Dr. Jivraj Mehta submitted that the Corporation was also a party to the constitution of the Governor's Hospital Fund and as such the Executive Committee should extend the same courtesy to the Corporation by consulting them as to the disposal of accumulated interest in the way as it had consulted the Government.

He urged that late Mr. Vithalbhai Patel during his presidentship of the Corporation had negotiated with the Governor regarding the constitution of the Fund and the proposals, he added, were ultimately approved by the Corporation.

At this stage Sir N. Choksy intervened and asked what 'locus standi' Dr. Jivraj Mehta had, in his capacity representing the Corporation or the Mayor or the Commissioner.

DR. MEHTA'S RETORT

Dr. Jivraj Mehta retorted that he represented neither the Commissioner nor the Mayor nor the Corporation but he addressed the meeting as a member of the Committee and his being an officer of the Corporation should not preclude him from raising a question of such public importance and interest.

With reference to Rs. 86,000 being the net receipt of the Hospital Maintenance Fund, to be distributed in equal shares between the Government and the Corporation and should be primarily devoted to maintenance facilities on a scale not lower than that obtained on January 1931, he observed that as the Corporation had not only maintained the number of beds obtaining on J January, 1931, but also added some more beds by instituting Maternity Hospital in Khetwadi. The Corporation, he maintained, had carried out its obligations.

PLEA FOR COURTESY

Drawing the attention of Sir N. Choksy to the unfairness of his comments Dr. Jivraj Mehta concluded that he hoped that the Executive Committee would, before convening the General Meeting of the Fund with regard to the disposal of the interest of the capital amount, do the courtesy to the Corporation in the matter.

After duly approving and adopting the Report of the Executive Committee and the summary of the financial position and accounts of the disbursements of the Fund of the past year, the appointment of Dr. Sorab P. Mehta as a member of the Executive Committee in place of Dr. K E Dadachanji was proceeded with and carried.

### UTILISATION OF INTEREST

#### Governor's Assurance To Committee

Concluding the proceedings the Governor said:—

This is the first occasion on which I have had the opportunity of meeting the Committee and I have listened with great interest to the speech of your Chairman, Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

I must however now turn to the less cheerful side of the picture. I do no think that I need stress the unfortunate position which we have been in during the last three years. We know that the Governor's Hospital Fund was designed to increase the available hospital accommodation in Bombay by 850 beds. Of these Government, with the assistance of the Fund, was to provide 300 beds, and as a matter of fact Government, with the assistance of the Fund and of other sources, did provide 474 new beds. Equally we know that by January 1931 it had been found possible to open only 180 of these 474 beds, and that since then. 130 of these beds had to be closed, of which only 42 have been reopened. The present position thus is that out of 474 new beds only 92 are in use today, and of these 92, only 50 are of those provided by the joint effort of Government and the Fund.

ALL DUE TO DEPRESSION.

The reason for this unhappy state of affairs is equally well-known to all of us. The general financial depression has so seriously affected the revenues of this Province, that only by the most rigid economy can provincial finances escape insolvency. This financial depression has also much reduced the stream of charitable benefactions which in the past have done so much for many worthy objects in Bombay city. It is extremely saddening to visit the magnificent new hospital buildings which have been erected by the efforts of Government and the Fund, and to see these standing empty and unused, while the older hospitals are overcrowded, and while we know that a very large proportion of the indigent sick in Bombay are not receiving the medical and hospital attention which they require.

You have asked me, Sir Byramjee, to use my influence with Government to adopt such measures as will lead to the equipment and utilisation of these buildings. I very much regret that I have no alternative but to be frank and to make it clear that, until the provincial finances improve, Government is not in a position to open any more beds in these buildings unless the cost can be covered by economies, or by the provision of funds from some extra-Government source, such as the Hospital Maintenance Committee, which by the provision of the necessary funds has enabled us to open 26 beds in the Ellappa Balaram Pavilion.

AMENDING OF RULES.

With reference to the report of the Executive Committee for the past year, I think that perhaps a little misapprehension exists as to the proposals, which Government have made to the Executive Committee for the utilisation of the annual interest on the invested capital of the Fund. The suggestion which Government have made to your Committee is that the rules of the Governor's hospital Fund should be amended if necessary with the sanction of the High Court—so as to allow the Executive Committee to utilise the annual interest of the invested capital, for the purpose of opening and maintaining some of the beds which have been provided with the assistance of the Governor's Hospital Fund, but which are at present lying unused. I understand that the Executive Committee accepted this in principle, and, subject to the alteration in the rules and to certain minor points of agreement, have offered to contribute for three years a sum of Rs. 30,000 a year for the maintenance of such beds

GENERAL COMMITTEE MEETING

I may perhaps be permitted to point out that before this suggestion for the use of the interest of the Fund can be put into effect, it will be necessary to call another meeting of the General Committee, at which under rule 33 the desired alteration in the rules may be sanctioned, and I am confident that the Executive Committee will lose no time in making the necessary arrangements for such a meeting

With regard to the suggestion in your report that Government should revise the allocation of the receipts collected by the Hospital Maintenance Fund Committee, I suggest that in the first instance the representatives of the Governor's Hospital Fund on the Hospital Maintenance Fund Committee should take up the matter with that Committee, and I am sure that thereafter Government will be pleased to give all consideration that may be possible to any suggestions.

I am very glad to be able to inform those of you who may not have heard of it, that Mr. Samaldas Purbhudas during the past year gave a munificent donation of Rs. 1 10,000 towards the cost of maintaining a tuberculosis ward of 16 beds in the G. T. Hospital, a very greatly needed improvement.

Mr. Husseinally M. Rahimtulla, Mayor of Bombay, proposed a vote of thanks to the Chair, seconded by Sir Temulji Nariman, and the meeting terminated.

# In And Around Bombay

*(From Our Staff Correspondents)*

### Hawkers' Grievances

No city in India can boast of the facility of purchasing every imaginable kind of article at the doorsteps as in Bombay. Almost in every street corner, the noisy vendor is there with his wares, uttering with a shrill note, the superiority of the wares he sells. He glorifies in the name of the street hawker, and like the wandering Jew he is never seen in the same street twice a month. Most people have a grouse against the tribe of hawkers. But that hawkers have their own grievances to ventilate was evidenced when about 200 hawkers marched in a procession to Esplanade Maidan and held a demonstration in front of the Corporation Hall.

They carried red flags and indulged in shouting not their wares, but labour slogans. The object of the demonstration was to bring to the notice of the Municipal Commissioner the hardship caused to them by the cancellation of a certain number of licences given to handcart hawkers with effect from May 1 with a view somewhat to mitigate the hawkers' nuisance. Some of the hawkers thus find themselves suddenly cut off from their source of livelihood and wanted the Commissioner to reconsider their case by renewing their licences if not on a permanent basis, yet on a temporary basis of only two months so that in the meanwhile they could search for other sources of employment.

After the demonstration Dr. Shetty and other leaders of the Hawkers' Union interviewed the Municipal Commissioner, but whether that authority will reconsider his decision, it is difficult to say, but the demand of the hawkers for temporary licences appears to be quite reasonable.

### Pherozeshah Garden

The Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Garden is one of the few spots maintained by the City Municipality for the use of the public for recreation purposes. The Garden is, no doubt, maintained in a well and satisfactory manner and every possible care is being taken by the Municipal authorities to see that its attractiveness is thoroughly preserved. The authorities in charge of the Garden certainly deserve due credit for the same.

Although it is a distant place for many people living in the heart of the city, thousands of people take advantage of the ground and flock there with their families and children for fresh air and pleasant walk. Especially on Sundays and other holidays the concourse is very great.

The Municipal authorities, by arranging programmes like Band and Indian music periodically have doubtless added to the attractiveness of the spot. But so far as the Indian music is concerned, in the absence of loud speakers, very few people from amongst those who flock there are able to take advantage of the amenity provided by the Municipality. A few people just around and about the songster gather together with great difficulty and form themselves into a strong wall with a view to hear the music. While the rest of the public in the Garden not only cannot take advantage of the music programme but some times are even unaware of it. The Municipal authorities ought to see that the programmes of music are arranged more frequently than at present and that loud speakers are installed in the Garden so that the public can take advantage of the amenity afforded.

## "CHRONICLE" EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FUND

### Our Readers Contribute Rs. 1310 On Monday

Our readers contributed Rs. 1310 on Monday making the total collections upto date Rs. 2,26,735. We publish below the collections received on Monday.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cutchi Maheshwari Bros. of Panvel through Jagannath Ratanshi | 13 | 8 | 0 |
| Shivratandas Bagadi | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Ratanbai | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| The Ravalgaon Sugar Farm Ltd., and the staff Ravalgaon | 151 | 0 | 0 |
| The office staff and workers of the Mafatlal Fine Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Navsari | 1121 | 0 | 0 |
| Gandhi Bros. | 9 | 2 | 0 |
| Gandhi Bros. | 8 | 14 | 3 |
| Miss Sarala Jambhekar, Dadar, Bombay | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Parsi Lady Sympathiser | 11 | 0 | |

## NOTICE ON SIND ZAMINDARS

HYDERABAD (Sind)

(By Mail.)

The Government of Bombay have served notices on all Zamindars owning gardens and fields on the left (eastern) bank of the Fuleli Canal stating that they should dismantle their pumps which had been lifting water from the canal till now and irrigating their lands.

It is understood, the Government hope to supply the barrage water hereafter. Big Zamindars fear that this proposed supply will not be anywhere near their requirements sand apprehend that their gardens might be ruined by the step the Government has taken.—A. P.

In connection with the disappearance of Rs. 4.000 from the Henzads Treasury at Rangoon an official of the Treasury has been arrested.

## IN THE LAW COURTS

(Continued from page 6)

duced in the House of Commons by Sir John Wardlaw Milne. The operative clause reads:—

"If a surviving spouse or any surviving child of a testator is without reasonable provision for his or her proper maintenance, education, or advancement in life, the Court may at its discretion, on application by or on behalf of such spouse or child, order that such provision as the Court thinks fit shall be made out of the net estate of such testator for the maintenance, education, or advancement of such spouse or child."

"The Court may refuse to make an order in favour of any person on any ground which the Court thinks sufficient to disentitle him to the benefit of an order. Every provision made by an order shall take effect as if it had been made by a codicil to the will of the testator executed immediately before his death."

"Where the net estate of the testator does not exceed £2,000 in value, proceedings may, by County Court rules, be assigned to the County Court."

Women's organizations in England, have for many years past been demanding that the law with regard to wills should be so altered as to ensure provision being made for the surviving wife husband, and children of the deceased. It is said that England and Wales stand almost alone among civilized countries in permitting testators to disinherit completely and without appeal those whom during life they are legally bound to support. Evidence as to the necessity for some remedy for the injustice steadily accumulates. It has become certain that the number of widows, (more rarely widowers) and children who suffer cruelly under the present law is much larger than the general public are aware of, because these persons, knowing that there is no legal remedy, fail to make their sufferings known.

The Bill follows the precedent of laws which are working well in certain of the Dominions and which have had the result not of increasing litigation but of preventing wills being drawn up in such a manner as to cause litigation. The Bill gives to the surviving spouse or child of the testator, if left "without adequate provision for his or her proper maintenance, education, or advancement in life, the right to appeal to the Court, which has complete discretion to make or to refuse such provision from the estate of the testator."

# They Toil And Earn Misery In Bargain

## Sidhwa Pleads For Justice To Low Grade Staff In Tel. Dept.

*Exclusive To "The Chronicle"*

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa who presided over the All-India and Burma Postal and Lower Grade Staff Union Conference which was held in Bombay on the 28th and 29th instant, in an exclusive statement to the "Chronicle" states:

"One of the deplorable features of the administration of the Postal and Telegraph Department is that, while all the Service men enjoy the privileges of pension the lower grade staff which compromises of packers, telegraph messengers, boy peons and others who are the real backbone of the Department and who serve the Government more faithfully and loyally than any one else are singled out as non-participants of the privileges of pension. These men whose earnings range from Rs. 12 to Rs. 25 per month and who serve for full thirty years are asked to work without a single pie being paid to them towards well-earned pension.

THAT OLD PLEA AGAIN.

"Whatever the financial condition of the Government, they ought primarily to consider the question of granting pensions to these men. Some years ago the Director-General of the Posts and Telegraphs strongly recommended that these men should be put on the same level as far as the pension and other leave rules are concerned on the same terms as the other staff of the Department, but Government have turned down the proposal on the ground that it would involve an expenditure of lakhs of rupees.

THEY TOIL, BUT GET NOTHING!

Mr. Sidhva further asks: "What if it comes to even a crore of rupees when millions of rupees are being paid towards pensions every year to the subordinate and high official staff? Is it not fair that officers drawing unconscionably large salaries who do save a large sum of money at the time of retirement should enjoy the benefit of half-pay during their life time and these poor packers and telegraph-men who toil and do the hardest labour for a continuous period of 30 years should not receive a single pie even in their old age and thus leave their families in a most deplorable position and miserable plight? This is one of the principal reasons of discontent among the low paid staff," He added.

WANTED BARE JUSTICE.

Concluding Mr. Sidhva emphatically declares that the Government's immediate duty is to do bare justice to these men, so that they may be brought under the same category of pension-fund as the other employees of the Government without raising the bogey of financial depletion.

Mr. Sidhva left for Ranchi on Monday.

### MAINSTAY OF POSTAL DEPT.

#### Mr. Sidhva Pleads For Pensions To Lower Grade Staff

The All India and Burma Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Union met in Bombay on Saturday and Sunday under the presidency of Mr. R. K Sidhva of Karachi. Representatives from the Punjab, U. P., Bihar, Bengal Bombay and Sind attended.

The principle subject for discussion was sthe reduction of postmen and lower grade staff and the meeting expressed itself againsts the reduction as in its opinion any retrenchment in the number of th's staff would mean deterioration of the service.

The meeting considered the difficulty in obtaining casual leave owing to the abolition of the reserve staff. For instance, it was pointed out, postmen at several centres had to perform double duty. The meeting resolved that leave reserve men be reappointed immediately.

The question of pension for lower grade staff was next taken up Mr Sidhva strongly pleaded for the grant of th's privilege for the men, declaring that they were the mainstay of the Postal Department and were entitled to pension after serving 30 years. He stated that financial difficulty should not be allowed to stand in the way of the grant of this privilege. The meeting resolved accordingly.

It was also decided that during the budget session of the Assembly the All India Union Office should be located at Delhi, so as to enable it to be in constant touch with the Assembly when questions relating to the Postal staff were considered.—A. P.

# Primary Education Should Be Made Compulsory

## Punjab Governor Stresses Need Of Remoulding Present System

LAHORE, April 29.

Stress on the remoulding of the educational policy in the light of the changed conditions, was laid by Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Governor of the Punjab, in his reply to the address presented by the Anjuman Himayat Islam on the occasion of its 49th anniversary this morning.

His Excellency, who was careful to point out that he was speaking only in a personal capacity, said that the situation had changed during the past 50 years and now universities were turning out by hundreds graduates, many of whom were unfit for the traditional employment of their forefathers, but could not find scope for such clerical qualifications as they had attained. Education, as a means to livelihood, was no longer what it was 50 years ago. They must reorganise themselves to meet the existing markets.

**Primary Education.**

His Excellency held most strongly that primary education should continue and indeed be extended compulsorily. But the primary education accomplished, there seemed to be no scope for a change of system in the secondary education. This should be self-supporting or nearly so from the outset. He would like to see two distinct branches breaking off as soon as the primary course was finished—one vernacular and the other Anglo-vernacular. The former would be for those whose parents were rich enough to afford to pay for higher education of their sons and support them later in life, and for those who, though poor, had shown themselves of sufficient intellectual promise to deserve scholarships; and on both vernacular and Anglo-vernacular sides he would select only more brilliant or those whose future prospects in life were already guaranteed.

**A Cross-country Race.**

His Excellency thought if this plan would be adopted by any one community that community would forge ahead. He would prefer to see the scheme adopted, not throughout the country, but by a United Punjab. At present, the educational system reminded him of the start of a cross-country race in which the crowds of competitors who could never finish their course, impeded the path of the few, who, given a chance and a fair opening, would win through. His Excellency also dwelt on the necessity for girls' education.

**Communal Problem.**

Earlier, the Governor referred to the communal problem in the Punjab politics and observed that it was grave and it was a disappointment to him that the efforts at its solution were not yet reaching fruition, but this "notwithstanding, I would offer no counsel of despair but sincerely trust that those who like myself have the will, may continue to seek a way from the impasse, which for the time being, we seem to have reached."—A.P.

Miss Nathato Machado, a Roman Catholic girl, who embraced Hinduism at the Arya Samaj on Sunday and married a Hindu.

# Joshi's Reply To Strike Critics

## "Indiscriminate Arrests Not Justified"

### Why Not Govt. Compel Millowners Under Special Powers To Restore Wage Cuts Pending Result Of Inquiry, He Asks

Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., has issued the following statement on the present strike of the textile workers in Bombay City:—

The present strike in the textile industry of Bombay is organised by the Girni Kamgar Union under the auspices of the All-India Trade Union Congress. The National Trades Union Federation and the Bombay Textile Labour Union which is affiliated to the Federation would have co-operated with the Trade Union Congress, if their co-operation had been sought on equal terms from the initial stage of the consideration of the present position of the workers in the industry and of the steps to be taken for the protection of the workers. Unfortunately, the co-operation of the Federation and the Union was not sought in the way in which it could have been given. Under these circumstances, those who belong to the Federation and the Union thought it their duty not to intervene in a dispute to which they were not a party. But now a stage is reached when silence on the ground of internal organisational differences cannot be justified, though we have no desire to intervene in the dispute, unless our intervention is sought or forced upon us by further developments.

WORKERS HAVE A STRONG CASE.

To judge whether the textile workers in Bombay have a good case or not, a reference to only a few facts will be sufficient. Since March 1933 more than forty mills have reduced wages from 7 per cent. to 25 per cent; some others have made unspecified cuts. In para 45 of their report the Tariff-Board make a definite statement that the wage level in Ahmedabad had gone above that of Bombay after the wages in Ahmedabad were raised in 1930. After the reduction of wages that has taken place in Bombay since 1933, the Ahmedabad wage level must have gone up higher still. Moreover, in para 89 of their report, the Tariff Board state that the proportion of cost of wages to the total cost of production in Bombay is 49.40 while in Ahmedabad it is 53.80. Nobody will suggest that the cost of living in Ahmedabad is higher than in Bombay. The Tariff Board in para of their Summary of Conclusions and Recommendations state that in Bombay, although the number of working spindles has fallen by 15 per cent. the number of looms by 5.4 per cent. and the number of persons employed by 13.5 per cent. the production of yarn and cloth has increased by 23.4 per cent and 32 per cent respectively. This is a clear indication that the efficiency of labour has considerably gone up. The Millowners may use the argument of the fall in prices and cost of living. Unfortunately the cost of living index number of the Bombay Labour Office has been admitted to be faulty. Moreover, the standard of life of the textile workers is so low that the advantage, if any, of the fall in the cost of living, can be reasonably claimed by the workers.

Further more, the textile industry is now a sheltered industry under strong tariff protection. Whatever may be the merits of the case on both sides, it cannot be denied that the workers have a strong case to fight—at least a case that requires careful investigation. That the textile workers are uneducated and mostly unorganised is also an admitted fact.

DUTY OF GOVERNMENT.

Under these circumstances if their interests are to be protected, they must be protected by some others. In a dispute between an individual millowner and his workers, the former is not expected to speak for and stand for the latter. But the Millowners' Association which is a body of educated and influential men, if they care for the interests for the workers, should stand for the workers against the action of its individual member in at least protecting its members against internal competition in wage cutting. Unfortunately the Millowners' Association does not control its members in this respect. It will also be admitted that when one of the two parties to a dispute is weaker, it is the duty of Government to protect the weaker in a dispute with the stronger party. Unfortunately, our Government which consists of men trained in British traditions, considers that their duty ends with 'keeping the ring clear'. They forget the difference between British conditions where the two parties are more or less equal and the Indian conditions where the workers cannot be regarded to be equal. Under these circumstances if some persons, whatever may be their political opinions, intervene on the side of the workers, they cannot be blamed.

BOTH PARTIES TO BLAME.

It is true that the Government of Bombay ordered an enquiry into the issues involved in this dispute in February last. But even then instead of resorting to an open inquiry under the Trade Disputes Act in which the Court conducting the enquiry has a power to order papers and records and take evidence, they ordered a departmental enquiry. The Royal Commission on Indian Labour has commented on the unwillingness of the Provincial Governments to make use of even the small powers given to them under the above mentioned Act. Moreover, it must be remembered that this inquiry was ordered after, and not before, the decision to organise a strike was taken. If it is wrong to declare a strike after the inquiry was ordered, it is equally wrong to wait for the ordering of an enquiry till a strike is decided upon. It is true that, as there are grave risks to the workers in a strike, leaders of workers should have waited for the result of the departmental inquiry and should have also pressed for the hastening of its completion. It is for this reason that the Bombay Textile Labour Union did not take part in the strike. But let it be remembered that if blame is to be fairly allocated, it must not be laid on one side only.

MILLOWNERS' MANOEUVRES.

It is said that the strike is not a voluntary and a spontaneous act of the workers and that it is created by the propaganda and even by intimidation. This is not a fair comment. No strike or any other action on a large scale can be voluntary and spontaneous. It requires organisation and propaganda and some degree of coercion is inherent in organisation to compel a hesitant or unwilling minority to fall in line with the majority. Where there is no organisation and when it is difficult to say on which side the majority lies, people unjustifiably presume coercion and intimidation to a degree to which it may not exist. In any case it is difficult to make a definite statement about their extent. It must be remembered that the millowners by their own action have made a spontaneous strike impracticable. They deliberately chose the policy of resorting to varying rates of wage-cuts in one mill after another in order to prevent joint resistance to them by the workers. It cannot be denied that on several occasions of the wage cuts, spontaneous strikes did take place. But on account of the large number of workers who have been unemployed for a long time, the workers were beaten every time. Thus the millowners themselves forced upon the workers the necessity of a bigger strike covering the whole industry. Such a strike after the workers were beaten sectionally, cannot be expected to be spontaneous. If the millowners had themselves taken a concerted action simultaneously with the sanction of their Association, there are sufficient grounds for predicting that there would have been a strike in the whole industry spontaneously. To resort to device of sectional wage-cuts in order to beat the workers and then complain that the strike is not spontaneous, is not fair.

GOVERNMENT MUST ACT.

There is a good deal of talk of the use of violence generally by means of stone-throwing. It cannot be denied that some times undiciplined workers throw stones; but it cannot be equally denied that on some occasions stone-throwing is resorted to by 'agents provocateur.' It is the duty of the police to prevent violance, but unfortunately respectable looking persons acting as a 'agents provocateurs escape suspicions and arrest and where 'agents provocateurs' belonging to the working classes, they are mistaken for strikers. Admitting that Government have a duty to maintain law and order, indiscriminate arrests under the Emergency Acts are not justified. Moreover, if emergency powers are to be exercised to keep law and order, a Government that recognises its responsibility to protect the weaker section of the community, must not hesitate to take special powers to enforce a reasonable wage. It is not yet heard that the Government has such a power; nor is it heard that they are seeking it. It is the duty and the responsibility of Government towards this city, towards the industry and towards its weaker section, namely the workers employed in the industry, to put an end to this dispute. They should expedite a thorough inquiry and pending the result of the inquiry should assume special powers to compel the millowners to restore the wage-cuts. They should also arm themselves on this occasion with power to enforce the recommendations which may be made as a result of this inquiry.

## WHITHER INDIA?

(Continued from page 6)

different, and Bolshevik Russia is trying to provide, or rather claims to have provided, what may be described in the fresh words of a speaker who has been recently touring in India, Dr. S. Mathews, as "adequate techniques for making the principles of Christ, of love and unselfishness, effective under industrial conditions", and make possible and easy "the translation from an acquisitive Society to a Society in which there should be just and fair sharing." If Bolshevism succeeds in proving such effectiveness in its technique, it will have brought the longed-for millenium to the groaning earth and made of that earth a heaven.

Dr. Ashraf says: "Whether Dr. Bhagavan Das likes it or not, the final aim of this offensive is a classless society in which for the first time since primitive days, there shall be no class and no causes to create them.' (M. Hindus, 'The Great Offensive')". I assure him that I would like it exceedingly. If I have given him the impression that I am trying to pick up holes in Communism out of aversion for it, then my language has been defective. There stems to be no hope for the recovery of mankind from their present manifold diseases except through some form of Socialism but it will have to be duly balanced with individualism. It must be a non-extremist socialism. I wish to live long enough to see the success of Russia's tremendous experiment, her miraculous effort. I pray with all my heart that it may succeed, so that it may be copied peacefully by other countries, including India, who would profit by its example and be spared its revolutionary agony. But I cannot help feeling that there are some radical weaknesses in it, without the removal of which it would not suit at least India, would not fit in with India's teaditional temperament, her genius, her individuality as a nation or a people, and am therefore crying my little cry, to clear my conscience.

(To Be Continued.)

# Premier Indian Vegetarian Boarding House In London

## Unique Co-operation Between Merchant Prince And Poor Patriot Results In Reopening Of Arya Bhavan

(BY I. K. YAGNIK.)
LONDON, April 20.
(By Air Mail.)

The merchant prince is Mr. Ghanashyam Das. D. Birla. The poor patriot is Mr. Marghabhai U. Patel of Anklav in the Borsad Taluka, Kaira District, Gujrat.

Mr. Birla is in India. Mr. Patel is in London. They corresponded and negotiated a big deal over a distance of 6,000 miles. The result is a great miracle that has sprung the most agreeable surprise on the Indian community in London, and which I am sure will cause great rejoicing throughout India.

PREMIER INDIAN BOARDING.

For the Arya Bhavun has once again been opened on the 4th of April last as the premier Indian vegetarian boarding house after the lapse of about a year, under the management of Mr. Patel. The event has already been justified in its results. On visiting it yesterday, I found the house packed to its fullest capacity with businessmen, students, and tourists, who all appeared to be thoroughly enjoying the unique facilities placed at their disposal by the munificence of Mr. Birla and Mr. Mohta, and by the admirable management—at once painstaking, kindly and sincere—of the peasant patriot, Mr. Patel.

GANDHI-IRWIN PACT ECHO.

Firmly pledged to the Congress programme of Non-payment of Taxes Mr. Patel practised 'Hijrat,' like hundreds of thousands of peasants all over Gujrat, and preferred to live with his family in a thatched cottage in the hospitable land of the adjoining Baroda State village. Presently notices of forfeiture of his hereditary estates—most precious and fruitful lands extending to many hundreds of acres—were served on him. But he did not flinch from his self-imposed vow of renunciation. The lands were put to auction and were sold for a ridiculous amount. Then came the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. Mr. Patel returned to his native home. Some of his lands were returned to him, but the best were gone. Equipped with an imperfect knowledge of English he decided on a journey across the seas with his wife and five children and settled in England with a couple of hundred pounds that he managed to borrow from obliging friends.

"FOOLISH ADVENTURE."

Mr. Patel landed in London on the 1st of November, 1932. No wonder his prospects appeared dark and gloomy in the beginning. Nearly everybody whom he met accused him of having embarked on a most foolish adventure. Friends predicted nothing but red ruin for himself and his family. The best he could do was, they said, to return back home as quickly as possible.

Luckily for him, however, he met Mr. Manibhai Patel, his caste brother from the same district, who was already on his way to establish very prosperous business in London. Mr. Manibhai, gladly offered to lend him a helping hand. The upshot was that Mr. Manibhai secured a house at 5, Westbourne Terrace Road, which was opened by Mr. Patel under the very best auspices on the 26th of March last year.

CROWNED WITH REWARDS.

Mr. Patel's labours were soon crowned with rich rewards. Last summer brought many eminent Indians to London as members of the Indian section of the Joint Parliamentary Committee. And it was not long before Sir Purshottam Das Thakurdas, Mr. Jayakar, Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Lala Ram Sharandas and many others began to repair to Mr. Patel's house for the most sumptuous and tasty Indian meals. Sir Purshottam Das invited His Highness Maharajah of Baroda and many other distinguished Indians to a special Indian banquet at Mr. Patel's. From that day his success was assured, and the Indian Princes vied with merchant tourists in patronising Mr. Patel's house.

This initial success naturally enabled Mr Patel to extend his horizon and evolve bigger plans. He knew of the Arya Bhavun even before he left India. He had tried to see Mr. Birla personally in Bombay, but his sudden departure for Calcutta on urgent business prevented the much-desired interview.

So Mr. Patel despatched a formal letter to Mr. Birla on the subject through Sir Purshottam Das in the beginning of the year. It evoked a ready response from Mr. Birla, who was evidently waiting to secure the co-operation of a sincere and qualified person in the running of the Arya Bhavun. The correspondence did not take long to bring quick results, and so Mr. Patel was ushered into the new place on the 4th of April last.

MR. BIRLA'S GIFT.

This celebrated house, though opened now afresh by Mr. Patel, was first inaugurated on the 25th of June, 1928. In the words of the official report of the first year "this house is the gift of Mr. G. D. Birla and his friend and relative Mr. Ram Gopal Mohta. The underlying idea of establishing the institution was, and still is, to bring that section of orthodox Hindu merchants who have been reluctant to travel abroad owing to their religious scruples in direct and close contact with the merchants of the West." The house cost Mr. Birla, with repairs and alterations, about 8,000 pounds out of which Rs. 50,000 had been paid by Mr. Mohta. The whole property, a freehold estate, has been entrusted to a Board of Trustees of which Mr. Birla, Mr. Mohta and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj are members.

REVIVED.

The house was unfortunately closed down in the early beginning of last year, obviously for the want of some person to run it in a satisfactory businesslike manner. Mr. Birla has luckily now found his man in Mr. Patel, who is enabled to provide the most dainty and delicious Indian dishes by the devoted co-operation of his wife and some grown up children. Mr. Patel, on the other hand, has found his proper setting in the Arya Bhavun, which has been already far famed throughout the Indian world at home and abroad. The adress is 30 Belsize Park, London, N. W. Close to Belsize Park Tube Station, Hampstead. Telephone. Primrose. 6779)


Good Health means Happiness

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# Latest Commercial News

## New York Cotton Prices 20 Points Down

## LONDON GOLD SLIGHTLY EASY BUT SILVER WEAK

## Wheat And Linseed Quiet But Rubber Firm

BOMBAY, April 30.

On Monday, the sterling dollar crossrate opened quiet and moved within narrow fluctuations. The sterling franc crossrate also opened quiet and slightly improved.

DOWNWARD TENDENCY IN NEW YORK COTTON.

The New York Cotton Market moved in rapid fluctuations with a downward tendency on account of general liquidation. The market closed 20 points down.

GOLD SLIGHTLY EASY BUT SILVER WEAK

The London gold price was slightly easy and silver was rather weak.

WHEAT QUIET BUT OATS STEADY

Liverpool and Chicago wheat opened quiet. Oats ruled steady. Linseed witnessed a small decline.

RUBBER PRICES FIRM.

Rubber prices ruled firm on account of restriction agreement.

FIRM TENDENCY IN GILTEDGED SECURITIES.

The London Stock Exchange showed no activity but giltedged securities ruled with a firm tendency.

## COTTON

### LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(October 1934)

New York, April 30.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing rate | 11.25 |
| To-day's opening rate | 11.25 |
| Difference | unchanged |
| To-day's closing rate | 11.05 |
| Difference | —.20 |

Broach Expectation July ..... Rs. 184

### LIVERPOOL COTTON

(October 1934)

Liverpool, April 30.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing rate | 5.66 |
| To-day's opening rate | 5.65 |
| Difference | —.01 |
| To-day's closing rate | 5.65 |
| Difference | —.01 |

### NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, April 30.

The New York cotton market first moved with a downward trend on liquidation and later partially recovered on foreign buying. The tendency was easy and prices moved in rapid fluctuations. Trading in October option commenced at unchanged rate 11.25 and later declined to 11.18 on liquidation. Following steadiness in Liverpool, there was foreign enquiry and the market advanced on speculative buying October later recording 11.30. But at this level liquidation was in evidence and prices declined gradually to 11 14 After some short covering prices narrowly advanced to 11.18.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.05 with a decline of 20 points.

### NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 30.

The following were the opening ranges.

May 11-04/11.04) unquoted.
July (11.19/11.17) 11.11/11/11
October (11.36/11.35) 11.27/11.25

### LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, April 30.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p m

American May (5.71) 5.71
American May (5.72) 5.73
Egyptian July (7.97) 8.04
Egyptian July (7.99) 8.07

### BROACH COTTON

Bombay, April 30.
10-45 p.m

Broach J-A was quoted at Rs. 187-12 after New York opening and after declining to Rs. 184-12 it recovered to Rs. 186 at 10-30 p.m. when New York futures were about 4 down

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, April 30

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 25/1; Closing Rs. 25/10; Clearing Rs. 25/10

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 26/1, Closing Rs 26/9; Clearing Rs. 26/8

Groundnut seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 20/13; Closing Rs. 21/2; Clearing Rs. 21/2

Groundnut seeds August delivery: Opening Rs. 22/2; Closing Rs. 22/8; Clearing Rs- 22/8

The death has occurred of the nonagenarian Col. C. T. P. Luxmoore. He participated in the final capture of Luckow in 1858.

## EXCHANGES

### LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, April 30.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 5.15 1/4 |
| To-day's opening | 5.14 1/2 |
| To-day's closing | 5.13 3/4 |

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, April 30.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 5.14 7/16 |
| To-day's opening | 5.14 7/8 |
| To-day's closing | 5.13 3/4 |
| Difference | —.00 9/16 |

FRANC RATE

London, April 30

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 77.46 |
| To-day's opening | 77.43 |
| To-day's closing | 77.34 |
| Difference | —.06 |

### LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 30.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 514-7/8 and moved within narrow fluctuations later it being quoted at 514-3/8.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 5.13 3/4.

Franc opened 77.43 and slightly improved to 77.46

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 77.34.

LONDON SILVER

London, April 30.

The market was quietly steady

| | Last Price | To-day's price |
|---|---|---|
| Spot | 19 1/16d | 18 13/16d |
| Forward | 19 1/8d | 18 7/8d |

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 30.

| | Last Price | To-day's Price |
|---|---|---|
| Gold per ounce | £6-15-9 | £6-15-8 |

BULLION

London, April 30.

Influx (£63000) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£6-15-9) £6-15-8
Silver (19 1/8d) 18 7/8d

DISCOUNTS

London, April 30.

3 months (15/16 p.c.) 15/16 p.c.
4 months (1 p.c.) 1 p.c.
6 months (1 1/16 p.c.) 1 1/16 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, April 30.
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
New York on Bombay (38-87) 88-87
Paris on Bombay (5.82 5/8) 5.82 3/4
New York on Bombay (38.87) 38.87
Berlin on Bombay (0.96 5/8) 0.96 1/4
London on Milan (60.06) 60.00
London on Shanghai (1.3 1/2) 1-3 1/2
London on Kobe (1-2 3/16) 1-2 3/16

### BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, April 30.

The silver market opened quiet at Rs. 52, 57/14, and 52/3 for ready, 1st and 2nd settlement but on easy Shanghai advices prices declined later on improvement in London silver local prices were quoted slightly higher finally closing Rs. 51/10, 57/9 and 51/14.

Gold opened quiet at Rs. 33/9, 33/9 and 33/9/6 and remained within narrow fluctuations following steadiness in the sterling rate finally closing at opening rates.

## COMMODITIES

### LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 30.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with July at 51-3/4 and October 54-1/4. Prices were fractionally lower than the previous closing.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 30.

Prices on the Chicago wheat market were quoted about the previous closing and the undertone was quiet. May was quoted at 78-1/2, July 78-3/8 and Sept. 79-3/4. Business was moderate.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, April 30.

Chicago oats were fairly steady today with May at 28-3/4 and July 28-3/4. There was a fairly good enquiry but the demand was moderate.

Rye opened steady at 44.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, April 30.

The Argentine linseed market was dull with prices quoted at a decline of 7 points. May at noon was quoted at 13.11.

### LONDON MARKETS

London, April 30.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London market:—

METALS

Tin (£238 1/8) £238 3/4 steady
Lead (£11 3/8) £11 3/8 steady
Electrolytic Copper (£36 to £36 1/2) £35 3/4 to £36 1/4
Glasgow Iron (70) 70

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (1-1 1/4) 1-1 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 1/2) 1-3 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 1/2) 1-1 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-3 1/2) 2-3 1/2

RUBBER

Spot (6 1/8) 6 9/16 paid and buyers April-June (6 1/4) 6 3/4 paid and value.

JUTE

Crop May-June (£15 5/8) £15 3/4 sellers
Dundee May (18) 17 3/4
Lightning May (16 3/4) 16 1/2

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay April-May (£12 1/4) £12 1/4 sellers
Linseed Calcutta April-May (12) £12 sellers
Linseed La Plata April-May (10 1/4) £10 3/16 sellers.
Rapeseed Toria April-May (£9 5/8) £10 1/2 sellers

### THE STATE OF TRADE

Bombay, April 30

Messrs M and B Stern in their report issued to-day state as under:—

The following cables are to hand from our Head Office:—

Cotton: "Weather in South continues cold and rainy. Market well liquidated Think little risk holding cotton this level"

Liverpool Wheat: "No new features Continue to hold a favorable opinion long run"

London Sugar: "Market dull but expect moderate upturn from this level."

Linseed Oil: "Undertone strong. General buying of linseed. Looks higher."

London Rubber: "Restriction considered imminent, look for steady advance."

Continued trade improvement as indicated by the fall in the unemployment figures coupled with foreign and domestic buying which readily absorbed 53,100 bales May tender, was offset by the anticipation this week of the final announcement as to the structure of the Stock Exchange Control Bill. President Roosevelt has also announced that he is willing to have 30 per cent of the nation's money backed by silver as against the present 12 per cent against gold and to raise the silver ratio to 30 per cent with gold after international agreement.

So far there are two private acreage estimates one the "Daily News Record" at 27,302,000 acres and the other Schwabach and Co., at 28,389,000 acres; it is however believed that acreage intentions will be modified by the farmers as the restrictive provisions in the Bankhead Bill become more widely understood. It is also reported that under the redemption of farmers mortgages the Administration is restricting and strictly supervising redeemed and new lands with a view to curtail increased cultivation. We advise buying at this level.

Wheat: The American Farm Administration announce that hitherto farmers have signed contracts for 7 1/2 million acres reduction in the Spring acreage.

Sugar: The Sugar Bill is awaiting President Roosevelt's approval, after which quotas will be fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture and some changes will be effected in tariffs.

Cuba is not offering and with the season of increased consumption higher prices are expected."

### OBEIDULLAH'S FAST ECHO

#### Volunteers Sentenced For Announcing Public Meeting

LAHORE, April 26.

Four members of the Naujwan Bharat Sabha who were arrested a fortnight ago in Anarkali Bazar while announcing a public meeting in connection with Obeidullah Khan's fast, were sentenced to-day under section 34 of the Police Act to a fine of Rs. 2 each or in default to undergo one week's imprisonment.

The accused preferred jail and refused to pay fine.—A. P.

## GOOD BUSINESS IN RUBBER SHARES ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

### RENEWED INVESTMENT DEMAND IN GILT EDGED SECURITIES

### Cocoa Firm On Covering Demand

(Special Cable).

LONDON, April 30.

**In view of a holiday to-morrow, there was little going on the Stock Exchange to-day. Exception to this was afforded by rubber shares in which bout profit-taking set in on the publication of the control scheme. Notwithstanding this, buyers came forward, and most prices strengthened somewhat. The other market particularly firm was gilt-edged securities in which renewed investment demand was apparent. Rubber naturally was an outstanding feature in the commodity market and prices advanced despite persistent heavy profit-taking which at times caused an irregularity, though it was well-absorbed.**

**The price touched six-pence three-farthings and closed 1/2d up on the day at 6-19/32. The market welcomed the scheme and left off in high good humour on hearing that the Colonial Secretary in Commons gave it his blessing and has undertaken to legislate accordingly if other governments concerned did so.**

**Cocoa firmed up owing to the covering demand.**

### INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, April 30.

**The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £90 3/4**

### LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 30.
3-30 p.m.

The Stock Exchange markets generally were quiet in view of the approaching Holiday. Giltedgeds were firmer, Rubber shares were very steady. Industrials were generally steady but business was restricted.

BRITISH FUNDS.

3 1/2 per cent. Consols (£78 7/8) £79.
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£103 1/4) £103 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111) £111
4 per cent Funding Loan (£113 1/8) £113 1/8
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£102 3/4) £102 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 1/8) £111 1/8

INDUSTRIALS.

Brazilian Traction (dol 10 5/8) dol 10 1/2.
International Holding (dol 2) dol 2
Hydro Electric (dol 6) dol 6
Musical Industries (29-7 1/2) 30-4 1/2.
Princhin Johnson (37-9) 38-1 1/2.
Imperial Chemical Ord (37-0) 36-10 1/2
Woolsworth New Ord (96-4 1/2) 96-9
Swedish Match (9-10 1/2) 10-0.
Dunlop Rubber (50-6) 50-4 1/2.
University Ordinary (22-10 1/2) 23-6.
Ford Motors (31-1 1/2) 32-6.
Cables and Wireless (9 3/4) £9 1/2
British American Tobacco (122-6) 121-10 1/2.
Camera 'A' (£7 7/8) £7 7/8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (126-9) 127-0
P and O S N Co Defd (17-3) 17-0
Distillers (91-9) 91-9
Bredrurd Dyers (13-3) 13-3
British Celonese (12-10 1/2) 12-9
J and P Coats Ordinary (62-6) 62-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (52-10 1/2) 52-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (11-6) 11-6
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-0) 10-4 1/2
Inter Nickels (28 1/8) 28
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-6) 6-4 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£112) £112

### INDIAN LOANS

London, April 30.
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£78 5/8) £78 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£90 3/4) £90 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£110) £110
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958/68 (£113 1/4) £113 1/4
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948/58 (£106) £106
4 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954/59) (£98 1/4) £98 1/4
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£112 5/8 £112 5/8

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/65 (£111) £111

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (29-4 1/2) 29-4 1/2
Dorun Tea (60-0) 60-0
Empire of India and Ceylon (40-0) 40-0

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (12-0) 12-0

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-0) 24-3
Gula Kelampong (21-3) 21-3
Rubber Plant Ing Trust (33-3) 33-3

MINING SHARES

Nundydrug (61-3) 61-3
Burma Corporation (13-7 1/2) 13-7 1/2
Rio Tintos (18-10 1/2) 19-3
East Rand Proprietary (44-3) 44-9
Rand Mines (133-9) 133-1 1/2

OIL SHARES

Venezuela (35-0) 35-0
Anglo Persian (46-3) 46-3
Burma Oil (91-3) 91-3
Mexican Eagle (9-3) 8-10 1/2
Shell Transport (48-1 1/2) 48-1 1/2
Royal Dutch (£19 5/8) £19 1/2

### NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 30.

**The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchanges.**

General Motors (dol 37 1/2) dol 36 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 16 1/4) dol 16 1/8
U P Steel Common (dol 50) dol 48 7/8
United States Steel preference (dol. 95 1/4) unquoted.

### JUTE SHARES QUIET BUT STEADY

CALCUTTA, April 30.

Jute Shares ruled quiet but steady and moderate turnover was put through. In Coals no change was observed. Teas were firm and large volume of business took place. Miscellaneous was unchanged. Securities were quiet. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3½ per cent paper 87/14; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 102/4; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 114/12 small lot; 5 per cen loan 1939/44 106/11 small lot; 5 per cent U. P. Bonds 1944 108/7 small lots.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1330; Imperial Bank conty 340.

Coals:—Deoli 7/8; New Manbhoom 30; Union 11/8; West Jamuria 8/12.

Jutes:—Auckland 220 small lot; Adamjee ordy 10/8; Adamjee pref 110; Anglo-India 378 small lot; Bally 173 small lot; Barnagore 157 small lot; Belvedere 397 small lot; Birla pref 105 cum div; Budge Budge 341; Clive 32/10; Delta pref 229/8; Gourepore 453; Howrah 55/7; Hooghly 66/8; Hukumchand 14; Kamarhatty 547; Lothian 289/8; National 26/8; New Central 389; Northbrook 50; Orient 221/8 small lots; Presidency 5/14; Reliance 77/8; Waverley 2/8.

Miscellaneous:—Lahore electric 277; Bengal Iron 4/7; Burn and Co. 6 per cent pref 108 small lots; Indian Iron and Steel 7/9; Bengal Paper ordy 74/8; Titaghur paper defd 7/6; India Paper Pulp 114; small lot; Midnapore Zemindary 74 mall lots.

Sugar Shares:—Carew and Co. 18/4; Cawnpore 31/2; Balrampur 12/8; Ryam 35; Champaran 22/8 small lot; Amluckie 83; Central 101; Gungaram 298/8 Kimsley Golaghat Assam 620; Ledo 254; North-Western Cachar 299; Tengpany 18/12.

### VICEROY'S FUND TOPS 50 LAKHS

SIMLA, April 30.

The latest donations to the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund include Rs. 900 from the Nawanagar State subjects, almost an equal amount remitted through the Dy. Commissioner, Pypon. Burma, Rs. 800 from the Andhra Young Men's Association, Rangoon, Rs. 400 from the Nattukottai Chettiars Chamber of Commerce, Malacca.

Altogether there has been a further addition of Rs. 7,800 odd and the total to-day stands at Rs. 50,25,336.—A.P.

### LAVAN PRASAD NOT ON HUNGER STRIKE

WADHWAN Camp, April 30.

Mr. Manilal Kothari wires as under:—

"It is definitely known just now that Mr. Lavan Prasad is not on hunger-strike.

Mrs. Rukshmani had an interview with Lavan Prasad yesterday morning."—United Press.

## ON EVE OF SWARAJ PARTY CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 1).

economic policy of industrial development and rural uplift.

It is also learnt that if the Assembly, elections take place next Autumn, Dr. Ansari would keep out of the Assembly, leaving the leadership of the Swaraj Party in the Assembly to Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, who is accordingly expected to keep an open mind during the forthcoming discussions to enable him to understand the entire position of the party before taking a definite line himself.—A.P.

### KEEP UP SEPARATE IDENTITY

#### Dr. Paranjpye's Advice To Liberals

LUCKNOW, April 30.

An emphatic declaration that the Liberal Party should keep its separate banner flying and, at least, not for the present merge into another party, is made by Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, ex-President of the Liberal Federation and Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University, in the course of a letter to Mr. J. N. Basu, President of the Indian National Liberal Federation.

The letter is in reply to Basu's communication to Dr. Paranjpye in connection with the requisition made for a meeting of the Federation to consider the situation, arising out of the change in the policy of the Congress and the formation of the new Swaraj Party.

The letter reads: The situation is not yet quite clear, we have yet to see what final position, the Congress and the proposed new or revived Swaraj Party are going to take on such important matters as the goal of the Congress, the policy of the Civil Disobedience movement, the programme of work in the councils, if entry therein is decided upon, the acceptance of office or mere persistent opposition and attitude towards the White Paper, including the Communal Award etc. In particular, I am rather doubtful about the advisability of giving up our separate identity as Liberals with our definite programme and well-defined principles and objectives, as soon as we can see some slight signs of change in those who have for long ridiculed and vilified us for the last twenty years. Liberals should co-operate with any party which agrees with us, but the Liberals should at present keep their banner separate. It may be that Liberalism as we represent it, is fated to disappear from Indian politics but I would rather see it disappear in untarnished honour than die an ignoble death after surrendering its soul.—A. P.

### BENGAL MUSLIMS AND LABOUR

#### Calcutta Conference Chalks Out Programme

CALCUTTA, April 30.

On the invitation of Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, an informal conference of about 100 Muslim Nationalist workers of Bengal was held yesterday at the Dental Hall.

In opening the Conference Maulana Azad explained in detail the objects of the conference and dwelt at length on the present political situation in the country.

After a lively discussion it was decided to form a party of Muslim workers in order to carry out a constructive work and instil political consciousness among peasants, tenants and labourers of Bengal.

A committee consisting of 8 members was also formed to formulate the programme of the work for the party.—United Press.

### ANSARI & ASAF ALI

RANCHI, April 30.

Dr. Ansari and Mr. Asaf Ali who left Delhi last night arrived here this afternoon.

They detrained at Gaya and motored from there to Ranchi.—United Press.

### BENGAL CONTINGENT

CALCUTTA, April 30.

About 50 Congressmen from different districts including Dr. B. C. Roy, Messrs. T C Goswami, S-C Mitra, M.L.A, and Kiron Sankar Roy left for Ranchi tonight to attend the Swarajist Conference.

It is understood Moulana Abul Kalam Azad will start for Ranchi to-morrow.—United Press.

### Delegates From U. P.

LUCKNOW, April 30.

Messrs. Chaudhari Kaliqozaman, Gopinath Sreesavatsava and four other Congressmen from other centres left for Ranchi to-day to attend the Swarajist Conference.—A.P.

### STATES' PEOPLE AND NATIONAL DEMAND

#### Working Committee's Wire To Dr. Ansari

BOMBAY, April 30.

The Working Committee of the Indian States peoples Conference resolved to despatch the following telegram to Dr. Ansari with a request to place the same for the consideration of the forthcoming Swaraj Party Conference to be held at Ranchi.

It was further resolved to request Mr. Amritlal V. Thakar to urge Mahatma Gandhi and the Swaraj Party to incorporate States' peoples' demands in the National demand.

The telegram reads as follows: The Working Committee of the Indian States' Peoples' Conference requests the Swaraj Party to incorporate in the National Demand, States' people's demands namely, fundamental rights in the constitution, the same to be protected by the Supreme Court, States' People's direct elective representation in the Central Legislature and States' Judiciary linked with the Federal Judicature.

"Our Conference passed these minimum demands further supported by 50,000 Indian States citizens signatories. Mahatma Gandhi promised the Conference representatives in London to secure States' peoples demands.

The Committee feels that States people will be heinously wronged if the National Demand now formulated refuses them their due."—A.P.

### CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER PARTIES

#### Mahatma Favours Broad-Based Programme For Swarajists

RANCHI, April 30.

Rain and dust storm were experienced to-day, resulting in a sharp drop in temperature. Mahatma Gandhi has been busy thinking out to-day the advice he would tender to the Swarajists.

It is understood that he is likely to urge them so to arrange their programme as to enable the Party not only to make an appeal to the largest number of Congressmen, but to establish contact with the other parties. It is said that a programme such as prohibition, repeal of repressive laws, retrenchment and promotion of cottage industries are such as would make a common appeal to all political parties in India.

Swarajist counsels are, however, still thinking in terms of a combatant party programme, as distinct from what any other party might put up. But as the Swarajists feel that their success would depend largely on Gandhiji's support, they would not be unwilling to act according to his advice.

Dr. Ansari and Mr. Asaf Ali, who arrive this afternoon will be staying with Minister Abdul Aziz.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar stays at Birla House.

That Mahatma Gandhi feels most keenly the need for work in Bihar is proved by the fact that he has deputed on special duty almost every one of his secretariat staff with the result that two days ago, he kept awake the whole night doing writing work.

Mr. Piyarelal, his Secretary has been asked to join Babu Rajendra Prasad in connection with Bihar Relief Work, for which a special Publicity Department is being created.—A. P.

### GUJARAT INVITEES TO RANCHI

AHMEDABAD, April 30.

Mr. Balvantrai Thakore, President, Ahmedabad Municipality and several other Congressmen in Gujarat have received invitation to attend the Swarajist Conference at Ranchi which, it is understood, will appoint a Board for selection of Swarajist candidates in the various Legislatures and remodel the constitution of the old Swaraj Party.

A deputation consisting of four Congressmen of Gujarat has proceeded to Ranchi to consult with Gandhiji regarding a scheme for affording relief to peasants who have suffered in consequence of no-tax campaign. In pursuance of a resolution of the Conference of Congressmen of Gujarat recently held at Broach, it has been decided to prepare a list of peasants requiring relief and to collect about Rs. 5,00,000.—A. P.

# LONG LIQUIDATION IN N. Y. COTTON

## FOREIGN BUYING ACCOUNTS FOR EARLY IMPROVEMENT

### Technically Healthy Market

### PROFESSIONALS HOLDING ALOOF

Bombay, April 30

In the absence of any constructure development the New York cotton futures market ruled quiet dull with a limited business. The market was reported quiet but firm in the absence of any important selling, influenced by foreign buying, but prices later declined under long liquidation it is said that planting is progressing favourably although in some places there was some delay owing to unfavourable weather. Spinners are not inclined to buy and there is a move to curtail production. Speculation is at a low ebb and recent liquidation has improved the technical situation of the market and while there is no room for any material decline in prices from the present level, it will be difficult to induce any important buying movement.

The New Orleans cotton futures market opened at a rise of 3 points on Saturday with October delivery 11.35. There was some scattered buying which resulted in a further improvement of 2 points and October delivery reached the highest level of the day 11.37c. At this level there was renewed long liquidation which resulted in a gradual decline and the market closed at about the lowest level of the day at net rise of one point to a decline of 2 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 11.15c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans coton futures market fluctuated within a narrow range and closed at rise of 2 points to a loss of one point. Spot cotton prices remained unchanged at 11.20c. per lb.

NEW YORK REVIEW

President Roosevelt's stand against mandatory silver legislation disappointed inflationists and heavy liquidation developed in the uncovering of stop-loss orders, with the sharp breaks in silver and wheat acting as contributing factors in the decline Trade price-fixing and covering absorbed offerings on the scale-down but buyers were not aggressive.

Firstly May notices here approximating to 20,200 bales were taken up by the trade, while 33,100 bales of New Orleans cotton were taken partly by Japan

Domestic mills have shown little interest in the spot market and general demand has slowed down.

Advices from the South indicate that growers, co-operating in the acreage curtailment, are planning to raise every pound possible while non-co-operators will both increase their acreage and cultivate intensively. However it is believed that the acreage and cultivation intentions may be modified as the restrictive provisions in the Bankhead Bill become more widely understood.

The primary goods market continued dull with the talk of renewed mill curtailment.—Reuter.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 5 points on sympathy with overnight New York Closing advices. The market opened lower than due, owing to wider parity of Liverpool and New York. Later on the market was quiet with little trade calling. Prices fluctuated within a range of one point throughout the day and finally closed at a net rise of 4 to 6 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed at a rise of 7 points at 5.95d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a gain of 4 points. At the close May delivery was quoted 4.52, July 4.53 and October at 4.58d.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet with a limited turnover. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 3 to 4 points with spot cotton prices 12 points higher at 8.19d. per lb. Uppers futures were steady with a slightly better enquiry and closed at a rise of 4 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices closed 9 points up at 6.35d. per lb.

Cotton markets continue uninteresting at the moment owing to disappointment over the crop control and expectation of inflation. There is no bullish factor at the moment on the surface to cause any important change in the price level. Trade reports continue disappointing and mills are not likely to buy cotton particularly at a time when nothing is known about the prospects of the growing American cotton crop. Some operators are inclined to a bullish view of the situation in anticipation of unfavourable weather. This belief may check any important decline. We look for narrow fluctuating markets pending reliable idea about the acreage under cotton cultivation in America.

INABILITY TO HOLD

A Liverpool firm writes:—

"Of the three disturbing factors in the New York market, which we referred to last week, two have now been at least temporarily disposed of. The Bankhead Bill emerged from the Conference shorn of practically all the amendments which the Senate had made on the Bill. The most important point is that the tax on excess production has once more been reduced to 50 per cent. and it is not to be payable on ginning, but only on sale of the cotton, which, of course, destroys much of the value of the Bill, and this had an immediate effect on the market. The formal announcement by the Administration of their opposition to any Silver legislation this session? was a further disappointment to the market, and following the lead of Wheat and Silver, Cotton again declined sharply. It may be, however, that this shake-out has, in the long run, put the market in a healthier position but the market seems unable to hold any advance, and looks as though it may sag until such time as the trade demand improves".

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest 11.37 plus 10 (10-54 a.m.) Lowest 11.25—02 (11-57 a.m.)

Liverpool October highest 5.66 plus 05 (10-1 a.m.) Lowest 5.65 plus 04 (10-2 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable informotian from their foreign friends:—

New York: Believe Bankhead Bill will be effective. Decline due liquidation very heavy long line by southern spinner. This liquidation now complete an dthink market should do better.

New York: Heavy inflationist liquidation apparently over with contracts generally well taken but some new bullish feature needed if advances be sustained.

New York: Cotton—Our opinion is that new bullish developments much needed for sustained advance

Silver:+Heavy buying by spots. Possibly indicative increased usage silver for currency backing.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Improved sentiment. Worth Street better

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:

Liverpool: No fresh feature cotton situation; market acts poorly and requires fresh incentive.

New York: Further temporat advance possible ... technical position more favourable but some new bullish development much needed for sustained advance; Silver is likely to advance

New York: Market not responding (to) bullish acreage advices; no pressure to sell; Wheat supported by Bears covering; weather report unfavourable.

## HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 28

Broach A/May opening 190 1/4; highest 190 1/4; lowest 189; close 189

Broach J/Aug opening 191 1/2; highest 191 1/2; lowest 190; close 190

Oomra May opening 167; highest 167; lowest 165 1/2; close 165 1/2

Oomra July opening 166 1/2; highest 166 1/2; lowest 165; close 165

Bengal May opening 125 1/2; highest 125 1/2; lowest 124 1/2; close 124 1/2

Bengal July opening 127 3/4; highest 127 3/4; lowest 126 3/4. close 126 3/4

Tejmandi for Broach J/Aug Rs 19

## INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York-Liverpool:—

Liverpool New York May 117 at Cross Rate 5.15 1/4.

Bombay-Liverpool:—

Broach A/May 189 Liverpool May 5.71 Rs 59 3/4 at Exchange 1/6

Broach J/A 190 Liverpool July 5.72 Rs 59 1/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay-New York:—

Broach A/May 189 New York May 11.01 Rs. 48 1/2 at Cross Rate 5.15 1/4

Broach J/A 190 New York July 11.11 Rs. 49 1/2 at Cross Rate 5.15 1/4

## SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, April 30

T T on London—

Previous closing 1-3 7/16

To-day's opening 1-3 3/8

To-day's closing 1-3 3/16

Tone: Weak

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 28

May 49 5/8 plus 1/4d

July 52 1/8 plus 3/8d

October 54 3/4 plus 3/8d

December 55 3/4 plus 3/8d

## WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, April 28

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

| | Dollars. |
|---|---|
| Amer Power and Light Com | 8 1/2 |
| Amer Power and Light Pfd 6 dol | 28 1/2 |
| Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A | 23 |
| Amer Forn Power Com | 10 |
| Amer Forn Power Gold D | 58 1/2 |
| Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P | 23 |
| Electric Bond Common | 17 |
| Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd | 48 |
| Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd | 55 |
| Consolidated Gas | 36 |
| Columbia Gas | 15 |
| American Tel and Tel | 120 |
| Western Union Telg | 52 1/2 |
| Radio Corp | 8 |
| Chesapeake and Ohio | 47 |
| New York Central | 33 3/4 |
| Baltimore and Ohio R R | 28 |
| Erie R R | 22 |
| Pennsylvania R R | 34 |
| Union Pacific R R | 129 |
| Great North Pfd | 27 |
| National Dariy | 17 |
| Hiram Walker | 40 1/2 |
| Distillers Seagram | 19 |
| Amr Tobacco B | 71 |
| Dupont | 94 |
| St. Oil of N J | 45 1/2 |
| Montgomery Ward | 29 1/2 |
| Amr Water Works 6 per cent Pfd | 78 1/2 |
| Kelvinator | 18 1/2 |
| Bethelehem Steel | 40 |
| United States Steel | 49 |
| American Smelting | 42 |
| Noranda Mines | 41 1/2 |
| Int Nickel of Canada | 28 7/8 |
| Anaconda Copper Mining | 16 1/4 |
| Kennecott Copper | 22 |
| Cerro de Pasco Copper | 34 |
| International Harvestor | 41 |
| Ford Motors of Canada 'A' | 28 1/2 |
| General Motors | 37 |
| Packard Motor | 5 |
| General Electric | 22 |
| Goodyear Tyre | 35 1/2 |
| Mid Con Petroleum | 14 |
| Atlantic Refining | 28 |
| Socony | 16 1/4 |
| Plymouth Oil | 13 |
| American Radiator | 15 |
| Chase Bank | 30 |
| National City Bank | 30 1/2 |
| Sun Life of Canada | 465 |
| National Distillers | 30 |
| Celanese Corporation of Am | 30 |
| Alaska Juneau | 19 1/2 |
| Remington Rand | 11 1/2 |
| General Foods | 36 |
| Eaton Mfg | 19 1/2 |
| Philips Petrol | 18 1/2 |
| Allis Chalmers | 18 3/4 |
| Goodrich Rubber | 15 3/4 |

Market irregular with downward tendency.

## GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, April 30

The local silver market ruled easy to-day on heavy long liquidation influenced by bearish China advices. Shanghai T T on London opened today 1-3 7/16 and closed weak at 1-3 3/16 In the local market May delivery opened at Rs. 58/2 and declined to Rs. 57/10. At this level there was some short covering and prices rallied to Rs 57/12 The Gold market was quiet with a limited business following a decline of 2 penny in London Gold prices to £6-15-9

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready Silver | 51 | 10 | 0 |
| May delivery | 57 | 12 | 0 |
| June delivery | 52 | 1 | 0 |
| Ready Gold | 33 | 8 | 3 |
| May delivery | 33 | 8 | 9 |
| June delivery | 33 | 9 | 3 |

## NEW YORK SILVER

New York, April 28

Spot Silver 43 3/8 plus 3/8c

May delivery 43.65 plus 08c

July delivery 43.89 plus 09c

## STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 27.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund, have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London, to-day:—

| | Latest prices £ s. d. |
|---|---|
| Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock | 80 0 0 |
| Attock Oil Co., Ltd. | 0 11 0 |
| Bengal Iron 7-1/2 per cent. Preference | 0 12 0 |
| Bengal-Nagpur Rly., Ord. Stock | 98 0 0 |
| Burma Corporation Ltd. | 0 13 9 |
| Cables & Wireless 7-1/2 per cent. Ord. A Stock | 22 5 0 |
| Calcutta Electric Sup. Copn. Ord. | 2 15 9 |
| Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.) | 1 6 9 |
| Canadian Eagle Oil Co. | 0 7 3 |
| East India Distilleries & S. F. Ord. | 1 7 0 |
| Eastern Bank Ltd. | 6 12 6 |
| Great Western Rly. Ord. Stock | 58 0 0 |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn. | 136 0 0 |
| Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord | 1 18 3 |
| Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.) | 0 3 3 |
| Indian Iron & Steel 7-1/2 per cent. Debs. | 102 0 0 |
| Rangoon Electric Tram & S. Ord. | 1 15 0 |
| Shahdara Sharanpur L. Rly. 4-1/2 p.c. Deb. | 92 0 0 |
| Tata Iron & Steel 7 per cent. Debentures | 111 0 0 |
| Tata Power 7-1/2 per cent. "B" Debs 1939/50 | 114 0 0 |

## BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 30

Following unchanged New York advices the local cotton market was expected to open to-day at Rs. 190 for Broach J/A delivery but the market opened weak at Rs. 187/12 on heavy selling by option dealers and prices eased off to Rs 186/8. At this level there was scattered covering which save the market from a further decline Recently prices in the local market were kept under high by option dealers on account of the Indore settlement. To-day there was a marked absence of any buying

Liverpool market opened unchanged to a decline of one point but later on prices were quoted one point higher. The local market ruled quiet and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Broach A/M | 185 | 12 | 0 |
| Broach J/A | 186 | 12 | 0 |
| Oomra May | 162 | 0 | 0 |
| Oomra July | 162 | 0 | 0 |
| Bengal May | 120 | 12 | 0 |
| Bengal July | 123 | 12 | 0 |

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, April 30.

M. G

| | Extra Spr. | Fine | F. G. | Good |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal U. P. | 131 | 128 | 125 | 120 |
| Rajputana | 131 | 128 | 125 | 120 |
| Punjab | 131 | 128 | 125 | 120 |
| Oomra No 3 | 171 | 168 | 166 | 162 ... |
| C. P. No. 1. | 184 | 181 | 179 | 175 ... |
| C. P. No. 2. | 177 | 174 | 172 | 168 ... |
| Broach No. 2. | ... | 194 | 192 | 190 188 |
| Punjab-Ame. | ... | 203 | 201 | 199 197 |
| Surat | ... | 256 | 254 | 252 ... |
| Rajpipla | ... | 255 | 253 | 251 ... |
| Navsari | ... | 258 | 256 | 254 ... |

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, April 30.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 59 | N. Rajaram Jamner | 158 |
| 105 | Volkart Bros Dhamangaon | 160 |
| 78 | Volkart Bros Pandurna | 170 |
| 100 | Volkart Bros Warora | 10 on |
| 103 | Volkart Bros Pulgaon | 170 |
| 50 | G. G Kesha and Co. Jalna | 155-1/4 |
| 100 | Khimji Punja Shegaon | 12 off |
| 100 | Khimji Punja Nandura | 156½ |
| 303 | A Damodar Nandura | 156½ |
| 115 | S J Devid Khumgaon | 163-3/4 |
| 61 | Samji Karamshi Partur | 152-1/4 |

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 30

| | New | Old |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine | 132/35 | ... |
| Bengal Fine | 128/30 | ... |
| Bengal F G | 125/27 | ... |
| Sindh-Punjab Fine | 128/30 | ... |
| Sindh-Punjab F G | 125/27 | ... |
| Wardha-Hingt Fine | 178/87 | ... |
| Nagpur Savner Fine | 178/81 | ... |
| Pundhurna Fine | 169/71 | ... |
| Yectmal Fine | 169/71 | ... |
| Arvi Fine | 167/69 | ... |
| Ellichpur Fine | 169/71 | ... |
| Amraoti-Berar Fine | 159/63 | ... |
| Khamgaon Fine | 159/63 | ... |
| Mulkapur Fine | 153/55 | ... |
| Khandesh Fine | 148/51 | ... |
| Jalna/Sailu Fine | 155/58 | ... |
| Burwah-Sanavad Fine | 167/69 | ... |
| Broach Fine | 194/96 | ... |
| Punjab/American | 204 | ... |
| Punjab/American mix | 194 | ... |
| Cambodia | ... | 241 |
| Miraj/Sangli | ... | 156/61 |
| Compta Good | ... | 166 |
| Jinja | 314 | ... |
| Busoga | 317 | ... |
| Kampala | 319 | ... |

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

Bombay, April 30.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed Bales

| | Since 1st September 28-4-34 | This year |
|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | 868 | 246,824 |
| Central India | 1,254 | 184,076 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 152 | 155,402 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 548 | 41,527 |
| Berar | 1,394 | 378,378 |
| Central Provinces | 53 | 94,926 |
| Total Oomras | 4,269 | 1,110033 |
| Dholera | 3,550 | 57,106 |
| N. W. Provinces | 71 | 8,050 |
| Rajputana | 621 | 39,998 |
| Sind-Punjab | 403 | 149,476 |
| Broach | 1,247 | 285,657 |
| Coompta and Dharwar | 544 | 19,050 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 507 | 13,934 |
| Cocoanada | | 1 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | | 15,182 |
| Persian | | 1,301 |
| American | | 26,244 |
| Egyptian and African | 1,010 | 105,896 |
| Comilla, Burma and other sorts. | | 24 |
| Total | 12,222 | 1,822,952 |

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept. to 26th April.

| | This year |
|---|---|
| In full-pressed Bales. | |
| Europe | 292,946 |
| Japan and China | 508,623 |
| Coast Ports | 12,042 |
| Up-country by Rail | 83,216 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan | 12,309 |
| Total | 909,136 |

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, April 30.

| | Cwts. | |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 6,218 | " |
| Linseed | 12,634 | " |
| Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds | 192 | " |
| Poppyseed | 32 | " |
| Groundnuts | 15,195 | " |
| Castorseed | 2,935 | " |
| Rice | 33,982 | " |
| Myrabollams | 1,778 | " |
| Cottonseed | 5,400 | " |
| Gram | 4,865 | " |
| Joowar | 1,720 | " |
| Bajree | 2,582 | " |
| Coal | 174 | Tons |

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

| F. P. Bales | 1933-34 | 1932-33 |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts to date 28-4-34 | 7107000 | 7850000 |
| Receipts Yesterday 28-4-34 | 18000 | 18000 |
| Exports to date 28-4-34 | 6525000 | 6558000 |
| Stock at Ports 27-4-34 | 3014000 | 4240000 |
| Stock Interior Towns 27-4-34 | 1482000 | 1739000 |
| Stock Liverpool 27-4-34 | 1040000 | 807000 |
| Visible Supply 27-4-34 | 6760000 | 8379000 |
| Quantity in Sight 27-4-34 | 11180000 | 11805000 |
| Quantity out of Sight 27-4-34 | 1097300 | 10230000 |

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenas Aires, April 28.

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 13.18+08 |
| June | 13.40+10 |

## MONEY MARKET

### Exchange Quotations

Bombay, April 30

B C RATE.

T T D D 1/6

LONDON—

Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/16 Apr-May

Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 June-July-August.

Banks selling T T 1/6 Sept-Dec.

Banks buying T T 1/6 3/32

Banks buying D D 1/6 1/8

Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 April/15 May

Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/32 June-July

NEW YORK—

B C Rate T T 260 1/2

Banks selling T T 258 1/2

Banks buying T T 257 1/2

PARIS—

Banks selling D D 580

Banks buying D D 590

AMSTERDAM—

Banks selling D D 56 3/8

JAVA—

Banks selling D D 56 1/8

JAPAN—

Banks selling T T 78 7/8

Banks buying 60 days 77 5/8

HONGKONG—

Banks selling D D 95 1/2

SHANGHAI—

Banks selling D D 86

SINGAPORE—

Banks selling D D 156 3/4

BERLIN—

Banks selling D D 96 3/4

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 5.15 28 instant

Shanghai/London 1/3 3/8 30th instant

Japan/London 1/2 3/16 30th instant

London/Paris 77.37 28th instant

London/Belgium 21.85 28th instant

London/Switzerland 15.76 28th instant

London/Italy 60.06 28th instant

London/Berlin 12.97 28th instant

London/Stockholm 19.39 28th instant

London/New York 5.14 3/8 28th instant

London/Amsterdam 7.54 1/2 28th instant

Java/London 7.51 1/4 28th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet. Gold £6-15-11 27th instant £6-15-9 28th instant

Silver London Ready 18 3/4 27th instant 19 1/16 28th instant

Silver London Forward 18 13/16 27th instant 19 1/8 28th instant

Silver New York Ready 43.55 27th instant 43 5/8 28th instant

London discounts 3 mos 15/16 per cent 27th instant 15/16 per cent 28th instant.

London discounts 6 mos 1 1/16 per cent 27th instant 1 1/16 per cent 28th instant

Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.

Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.

Money:—Call 1 1/2 p.c.

3 Mos 2 p.c.

6 Mos 2 p.c.

Tone:—Easy.

## ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, April 28

SAKELS—

May 14.54 plus 22

July 14.76 plus 28

November 14.94 plus 27

January 15.00 plus 26

March 14.97 plus 23

ASHMOUNI—

June 11.14 plus 14

October 11.20 plus 14

December 11.29 plus 14

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, April 28

| | |
|---|---|
| July | 1.47 |
| September | 1.54 |
| December | 1.60 |
| January | 1.61 |

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Bombay, April 30.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat—May | 4 2 0 |
| Wheat—Sept. | 4 1 9 |
| Linseed—May | 6 13 3 |
| Linseed—Sept. | 7 1 6 |

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 30.

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 0.78-1/2+1-3/4c. |
| July | 0.78-1/4+1-5/8c. |
| September | 0.79-1/4+1-1/2c. |

## SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, April 27.

Our Sugar Market ruled steady throughout the week, offtake being on a moderate scale. Sales of about 3000 tons Java Sugar were made by the importers during the week consisting of about 1000 tons S.S. Himalaya at about Rs. 4-2-6 to Rs. 4-3; 600 tons S S Ranee at about Rs 4-3-6; 650 tons April/May c.i.f Malbar Coast at about Rs 4-3-3 and 750 tons July/Sept at about Rs. 4-3-6. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were:—

Java/ready Rs. 14-3 and Rs. 14-2-6; March Rs 4-5 and Rs 4-5; April/May Rs. 4-3 and Rs. 4-3; July/Sept. Rs. 4-3-9 and Rs 4-3-6. African Rs. 14-2 and Rs. 14-1 Britania Rs. 16-12, and Rs. 16-11; Refined Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 14-7.

Swadeshi Sugars:—13/13 to 14/6/6 and 13/12 to 14/5.

Foreign Markets:—New York advanced by about 3 to 5 points and London Terminal market is reported to have declined by about 2d. per cwt. Java continues at F. 4/- with moderate sales effected.

Arrivals:—There was no arrival of foreign sugar during the week but arrival by Rail estimated about 4,000 bags of Swadeshi Sugar. S.S. Nizam and S S Arabia are expected to arrive in a day or two with about 5,000 and 6,000 bags of Java Sugar respectively.

Offtake and Stocks:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 15,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 70,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 14-2-6 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 4-7 per cwt. F B H.

S S Nizam Rs. 4-5 per cwt F B H.

S S Arabia Rs. 4-4-6 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment March Rs. 4-5 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment April/May Rs. 4-3 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment July/Sept Rs. 4-3-6 per cwt F B H.

African Sugar:—Ready Rs. 14-2 per cwt.

Britania Sugar:—Ready Rs. 16-12 per cwt.

British Refined Sugar:—Rs. 14-8 per cwt.

Swadeshi Sugar: Birla Mill Rs. 14 per cwt.

Swadeshi Keshar Sugar Factory Rs. 14-6 per cwt.

Swadeshi Sarya Sugar Factory Rs. 14-5 per cwt.

Swadeshi Deurala Sugar Works Rs 14-2 per cwt.

Swadeshi Pilibhit Mill Rs. 13-13 per cwt.

Swadeshi Cawnpori Gutala Mill Rs. 21 per six maunds.

Tone:—Steady.

# BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

## Further Long Liquidation

## BURMA SHARES STEADY

Bombay, April 30.

To-day being the last for transferring open business, the Share Bazar will close at 3 p.m. The market opened easy and declined on long liquidation but later on prices rallied on short covering. The tendency of the market was uncertain owing big drop in silver and cotton. Quotations at 2 p.m. were as under:—

The local Share Bazar opened quiet and ruled easy on long liquidation. Bombay Burma shares ruled very steady influenced by reports of agreement to restrict production of rubber. Bull shares were easy owing to weakness of raw cotton. Cement shares were steady. Andhras met increased selling pressure but Power shares were steady. Tata Steel ordinary and Dfds. ruled steady on improved demand at the opening decline. Business to-day was mostly confined to carrying forward interest to the next settlement.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, April 30.

| | Rs. as |
|---|---|
| 100 Ahm. Advance | 273 12 |
| 500 Bom. Cotton | 20 0 |
| 250 Bombay Dyeing | 672 8 |
| 250 Bradbury | 80 0 |
| 100 Century | 209 6 |
| 100 Central India | 223 2 |
| 100 Colaba | 70 0 |
| 100 Coorla | 93 2 |
| 100 Crescent | 7 8 |
| 250 Currim | 5 0 |
| 250 David | 60 0 |
| 250 Dawn | 350 0 |
| 1 E D Sassoon | 0-2-3 |
| 100 Elphinstone | 0 12 |
| 1000 Finlay | 80 10 |
| 1000 Framji Petit | 95 0 |
| 100 Gokak | 116 14 |
| 1000 Hindustan | 1625 0 |
| 100 Indore | 83 12 |
| 50 Kastoorchand | 0 8 |
| 100 Khatau | 49 12 |
| 100 Kohinoor | 117 8 |
| 250 Laxmi | 680 0 |
| 100 Madhowji | 4 0 |
| 250 Madras United | 65 0 |
| 1000 Morarji | 511 4 |
| 250 Model | 44 8 |
| 50 Mysore | 85 0 |
| 200 New Great | 107 8 |
| 100 Osmanshahi | N60 0 |
| 100 Phoenix | 261 4 |
| 25 Sassoon Silk | 30 0 |
| 1000 Sholapur | N 3000 |
| 50 Simplex | 76 4 |
| 100 Swadeshi | 167 8 |
| 100 Swan | 37 8 |
| 25 Tata | 9 12 |
| 500 Vishnu | 1406 4 |
| 1,000 Western | 758 12 |
| BANKS | |
| 50-100 Baroda | 89 4 |
| 25-50 Central | 25 12 |
| 500 Imperial | 1,345 0 |
| 125/500 Imp. Conty. | 340 0 |
| 50-100 India | 106 0 |
| 5 Union | 4 12 |
| CEMENTS | |
| 10 Bundi | 28 11 |
| 70 Gwalior | 96 8 |
| 250 Indian | 381 14 |
| 40 Katni Def. | 1290 0 |
| 100 Katni Ord. | 330 0 |
| 75 Okha | 163 2 |
| 10 Punjab | 17 14 |
| 100 Shahabad | 325 0 |
| 70 United | 89 0 |
| INSURANCE | |
| 15-100 Jupiter | 11 4 |
| 15-75 New India | 31¼ |
| 200 Oriental | 3915 0 |
| 10-100 Vulcan | 7 3 |
| ELECTRIC | |
| 100 Ahmedabad Old | 144 6 |
| 1000 Andhra Valley | 1,342 8 |
| 10 Ajmer | 7 14 |
| 50 Bombay Tram | 134 1 |
| 100 Bombay Suburban | 133 12 |
| 10 Broach | 10 0 |
| 100 Karachi | 202 8 |
| 100 Poona | 187 8 |
| 100 Surat | 171 4 |

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, April 30

Bombay Dyeing 662 70 73 672/8

Century 206 8 10 209/6

Central India 226 223/2

Kohinoor 117 118/2 117/8.

New Great 103 105 107/8.

Simplex 75

Swadeshi 165 168 167/8

Bundi 28/2 28/11

I Cement 378 76/14 80 381/14

T Steel defd 223 25/10 28/2 30/10

T Steel ord 64/12 65/2 65/12 231/14

B Steam 277 275/10.

B Burma 450 55 50 56 453/12

Tata Hydro 136/14 135/10

Andhra 1342 35 40 1342/8

Tram ord 135 134/1

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS.

Bombay, April 30

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 87/11

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 87/11/8

4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 102

4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 102/1

5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 114/15

5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 115

TAXFREE

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 102-12

5 per cent 1955 Mysore 114-8

5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 109-2

6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 104/15

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Cash 97/10

4 per cent 1934/37 Cash 100/8

4 per cent 1943 Cash 103/5

4 1/2 per cent 1934 Cash 100/8

4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Cash 108/9

5 per cent 1939/44 Cash 107

5 per cent 1940/43 Cash 107/10

5 per cent 1935 Cash 102/14

5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Cash 107/13

6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B Cash 104/14

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B I T 1974 97/12

4 per cent M Deb. 1974 97-4

5 per cent M Deb 1959 107/12

6 per cent M Deb 1954 119

6 per cent K P T 1956 119

5 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 108-0

Note:—3 1/2 per cent paper opened to-day at Rs. 87-13-6 and improved to Rs. 87/15. At this level there was increased selling and prices declined to Rs. 87/9 and closed at Rs. 87/11

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Tata Hydro | 135 10 |
| 1000 | Tata Power | 1,032 8 |
| | RAILWAYS | |
| 500 | Ahm. Prantej | 806/4 |
| 100 | Amr. Patty | 113 8 |
| 100 | C Province | 81 12 |
| 100 | Dhon. Baramati | 85 0 |
| 100 | Gujarat | 62 8 |
| 100 | Mandra Bhon. | 82 0 |
| 100 | Pacnora Jamner | 78 0 |
| 100 | Sara Sirajgunj | 83/4 |
| 500 | Tapti Valley | 748 12 |
| | MININGS | |
| 10 | Shivrajpur | 18 12 |
| 30 | Tata Steel Def. | 231 14 |
| 75 | Tata Steel Ord. | 65 12 |
| | MISCELLANEOUS | |
| 100 | Alcock | 186 4 |
| 50 | Belapur Sugar | 206 4 |
| 100 | Bombay Steam | 275 10 |
| 125 | Bombay Burma | 453 12 |
| 50 | Bombay Burma Contry | 156 4 |
| 8sh. | Br. B' Petrol | 2-12-3 |
| 50 | Bombay Telephone | 89 8 |
| 100 | Ind. Bleaching | 116 4 |
| 100 | Indian Radio Def. | 552 8 |
| 100 | Indian Radio Ord. | 486 4 |
| 1000 | Port Canning | 581 4 |
| 15 | Scindia | 9 12 |
| 30 | Tata Construction | 67 8 |
| 25 | Tata Oil | 17 0 |
| | PREF. SHARES. | |
| 7 | per cent. Andhra Vly. | 1220 |
| 6 | per cent. Bom. Steam N | 273 2 |
| 7 | per cent Bom Trams | 78 8 |
| 5 | per cent Central India | 472 8 |
| 7 | per cent Katni 1st | 123 12 |
| 7 | per cent Katni 2nd | 136 4 |
| 7-1/2 | p.c. Punjab Cement | 13 4 |
| 7 | per cent. Tata Hydro | 125 0 |
| 7-1/2 | p. c. Tata Power | 1255 0 |
| 6 | per cent. Tata Steel 1st | 168/2 |
| 7 1/2 | p.c. Tata Steel 2nd | 134 8 |
| 5-1/2 | p.c. Tata Mill | 17 8 |
| 7 | per cent Vishnu | 635 0 |

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 30th April 1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .003 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.3 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.3 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 91.2 degrees 1.9 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 78.8 degrees 1.6 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 68 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 142 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 19 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 2

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 85.4deg F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.08 inches and as compensated aneroid 29.81 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

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BOMBAY TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1934

# BOMBAY GOVERNMENT BREAK SILENCE AT LAST!

## See Hand Of "Reds" Behind Strike

## Special Powers Act To Stop "Intimidation And Violence"

## NO REFERENCE TO MERITS OF DISPUTE

**The Bombay Government have broken their silence about the General Strike at last, and have just issued a statement justifying the promulgation of the order under Section 144, the enforcement of the Bombay Special Powers Act for rounding up prominent leaders of the Strike.**

**ALL "REDS."**

**"The persons arrested are all professed Communists," says the Director of Public Information, "and have been conducting this Strike not with a view to a settlement, but with the apparent object of spreading and intensifying disturbed conditions."**

**MERITS OF DISPUTE.**

**The Statement, however, does not say anything about the merits of the dispute as "an expert fact-finding enquiry into the effect of wage-cuts and rationalisation and into conditions generally in the Textile Industry of the Presidency" is being made and has not yet been concluded.**

**GOVT. MEASURES.**

**The Statement in justification of the Police measures and the Order under Section 144, says that there are many workers who want to get back to work, but are being prevented in Chawls by threats of violence and intimidation, which would lead to a disturbance of public peace and security. The Director of Information adds:**

**"In the opinion of Government these workers have every right to protection and the time is ripe for definitely checking the methods which have been used to induce them to leave their work."**

The Director of Information, Bombay, states:—

The strike in the Bombay textile industry has now been in progress for a week. After watching the course of events for this period Government have thought it necessary in the interests of the public safety and peace to arrest and detain 14 prominent strike leaders and they desire that their reasons for taking this action should be understood.

Government, in accordance with their general policy of allowing the utmost possible freedom labour movements consistently with the requirements of the public safety and peace, placed no obstacles in the way of the proposed strike, and have used its opening stages to test the bona fides of the organisers and the wishes of the workers.

RESPONSE OF WORKERS.

The response on the opening day, when only four mills employing about 5,000 operatives were closed, showed that there was at the outset no general inclination on the part of the workers to support the strike. It was not until two days later that the strike assumed large proportions and in the meanwhile processions had been active in the mill area, stones had been thrown at working mills and at the police, a number of assaults had been made on individual workers and secret intimidation was actively practised at the workers' chawls. It was at this stage that orders under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code regulating the routes of processions and the places of meetings became necessary.

"INFLAMMATORY SPEECHES."

Inflammatory speeches continued however to be delivered at meetings urging the strikers to bring out the remaining mills, to prevent the re-opening of those already closed and to disobey the orders of the police, and these speeches had their natural consequence in acts of violence. On Friday the 27th after such a meeting a large body of strikers made a fierce and wholly unprovoked attack with stones on the workers of the Textile Mill while they were returning from work accompanied by a few unarmed police, and a most serious riot was only stopped by a few police officers with their revolvers. On the 28th leaflets were distributed and speeches delivered urging the strikers to concentrate on the remaining working mills in order to make the strike complete by May Day, and it was suggested that the railwaymen and tramwaymen should be persuaded to join in the demonstrations although they have no connection with any textile dispute.

SPECIAL POWERS

Similar speeches were delivered on the 29th. Having regard to the way in which such advice has been interpreted in the past Government considered that owing to the manner in which the strike was being conducted, an emergency involving grave likelihood of disorder had arisen and that it was necessary to use the powers conferred by the Bombay Special Emergency Powers Act to remove the ringleaders mainly responsible for this situation.

While Government have always been reluctant to use these powers in regard to labour disputes, they indicated to the Legislative Council at the time when the Act was passed that it might be necessary to use them to deal with persons actively furthering a Communist movement for the overthrow of the existing structure of society. The persons arrested are all professed communists and have been conducting this strike not with a view to a settlement but with the apparent object of spreading and intensifying disturbed conditions.

"INTIMIDATION"

It is clear to Government that, after the strike leaders have had a week in which the opportunities for meetings, discussion and persuasion have been little restricted, there is a large body of workers who have continued and are anxious to continue at work... The determination of the strike-leaders to include these workers in the ranks of the strikers could only succeed by increasing the methods of intimidation which have already been in operation. In the opinion of Government these workers have every right to protection and the time is ripe for definitely checking the methods which have been used to induce them to leave their work.

Government desire to make it clear that no restriction has been placed on the functioning of Trade Unions and that these continue free to conduct the strike on behalf of workers who have grievances, which they desire to have settled.

MERITS OF DISPUTE.

Government have made no reference in this note to the merits of the dispute but desire to bring it to public notice that they have already taken the action which seemed most desirable viz. the institution of an expert fact finding enquiry into the effect of wage cuts and rationalisation and into conditions generally in the textile industry of the Presidency. This enquiry was begun in March and it is hoped that the results will be ready for publication about June.

### NIMBKAR & KARNIK RELEASED ON BAIL

#### But They Are Still In Custody Under Special Powers Act

R.S. Nimbkar, President of the Girni Kamgar (Red-Flag) Union, who was arrested on April 28, was put up for trial before Mr. M.A.F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court, on a charge of inciting people to violence against public servants, in a speech delivered near the Century Mills on April 23.

In the charge-sheet the Police stated that the accused on 23rd April at about 6 p.m. "did abet the commission of assaulting persons who are public servants in the execution of their duties, by the public generally, by making a speech and thereby committed an offence under Sections 117 and 353 (I.P.C.)."

Nimbkar was ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 500 with one surety for a like sum.

The case is posted to May 9, 1934, as the Police stated that Mr. Velkar (Police Prosecutor) was on strike duty.

Mr. Nimbkar continues to be in police custody, having been arrested on Monday morning under the Emergency Powers Act.

V.B. Karnik, General Secretary of the Strikers' Council of Action, was also placed before Mr. Coelho, on a charge of causing obstruction to public servants in the discharge of their duties, on April 24, and his case also stands adjourned to May 9. He too, was ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 500, but he remains in police custody, being arrested on Sunday night, under the Emergency Powers Act.

### MR. H. P. MODY

#### Resignation Postponed

Owing to the textile strike situation Mr. H. P. Mody is understood to have postponed his intended resignation of the presidentship of the Bombay Millowners' Association in order to join the firm of Tatas. For the same reason the question of electing a successor for the office has not yet been mooted.

### ULTIMATUM TO DELHI STRIKERS

NEW DELHI, April 29.

Notices have been pasted at the gates of the Delhi Cloth Mills that if the strikers did not resume work by May 1 a fresh recruitment will be made.—A. P. C. arrangement.

**Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan, Editor, "Hilal," who presided over a huge public meeting at Chowpatty Sands on Sunday evening, addressing the gathering which supported the strike.**

## Strike Situation Remains Unchanged

### Only Two Mills Are Working With Full Complement

The textile workers' strike situation remained unchanged on Monday morning with nearly 80,000 workers out and only two mills working with full coplement.

Save for the arrest of 13 labour leaders in the early hours of Monday morning, which created some excitement amongst the workers, everything was quiet.

The Emergency Powers Act, which was passed for combatting the Civil Disobedience movement, was used by the Government in arresting the Labour leaders.

The leaders left behind in charge of the strike are not perturbed at the Government arresting 13 of their co-workers. One of the leaders informed a "Chronicle" representative that the leaders who have been arrested would immediately be replaced by other workers and the strike would continue as before.

**Police Guards Posted.**

The posting of police guards in the chawls to give protection to the "blacklegs" has created a lot of excitement amongst the residents of the chawls.

About a dozen mills in the Labour area were kept open and only a few workers were escorted into the mills by the police.

The usual police precautions have been taken and the City police force has been strengthened by the addition of the Suburban police.

It is stated that some stones were thrown at the Elphinstone and Apollo Mills on Sunday night but no arrests have been made in this connection.

**Picket Arrested**

A volunteer of the Central Strike Committee, who was picketing at the gates of the Elphinstone Mills on Monday morning was arrested by the Police, while he was preventing some workers from getting into the mills.

Two strikers, who were exhorting the workers not to go to work and continue the strike, were put under arrest in the morning near Nagu Sayaji Wadi.

The thirteen strike-leaders who were arrested early on Monday morning were placed before the Commissioner of Police in the afternoon and their statements were recorded.

At the time of going to Press, perfect peace prevailed in the Mill Area.

In the early hours on Monday Messrs. Lalji Pendse and K. N. Joglekar were also put under arrest under the Emergency Powers Act.

### B. M. MANDAL SHOWS SYMPATHY

#### Crowd Of Strikers Take Out Procession In Delhi

NEW DELHI, April 29.

Resolutions sympathising with the strikers of the textile mills of Bombay and Delhi were passed to-night at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Bharat Mitra Mandal in the Queens Gardens.

A large crowd of the strikers after taking a procession through the thoroughfares of the city joined the meeting which was addressed by Mr. Hariharnath Shastri, President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, Mr. Faridul Haq, Dr. Ansari, Srimati Satyavati Devi, Professor Indra and Mr. Raghbirsingh. Mr. Shastri protested against the action of a local daily which editorially commented on the strike situation and demanded Government interference for the suppression of the strike.

The speaker said that since the management of the Birla Mills did not acknowledge the demands made by the Labour Union they now availed, themselves of the opportunity of informing them publicly.—A. P.

### FIRE IN MULTAN

#### Building Gutted And Rs. 25,000 Damage Done

MULTAN, April 30.

In addition to the loss of a building, damage estimated at Rs. 25,000 was caused by fire in the Hindu quarters on the main bazar near Wali Mohamed Mosque last night. Four shops were gutted.

The Municipal Fire Brigade fought the flames for three hours before the conflagration could be controlled.—A. P.

## FRONTIER CROWD FIRED UPON

### Sequel To Clash At Peshawar

PESHAWAR, April 30.

**The Police fired eight rounds in self-defence on a mob, which had collected at the Police Station in Peshawar. Several Musakhel Mohmands are in Peshawar in connection with the Jirga, which the Governor is holding.**

**There was an altercation with a banker for exchange of currency. This brought the Police, who severely belaboured some of the alleged assailants for looting.**

**Finding that the tribesmen were being roughly handled, the mob, who had collected began throwing stones injuring three constables. The Police eventually opened fire injuring one man.**

**The City Magistrate and Political Officers have proceeded to the scene. The situation is under control now**

H. E. the Governor, the Inspector-General of Police, the Deputy Commissioner, the Superintendent of Police Peshawar, and the Commandant of the Frontier Constabulary visited the scene of the firing. The Mohmand crowd is said to have flocked to attack the police station. The Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, had called 1,000 Mushkhel Mohmands for their annual allowance distribution at Shahi Mehmankhana to-day. This accounts for the presence of Mohmands in Peshawar. The Mohmands, on seeing their friends or relations beaten by the police resorted to stone throwing.

The Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, is holding a jirga with the leading Mohmands and Maliks and is discussing with them the situation created by the firing. The injured have been admitted into hospital.—A. P.

### HOW TROUBLE AROSE

LATER.

The trouble arose when a Mohamand named Jawala went to a money-changer at the Namakandi exchange to get change for a currency note. There was some sort of a difference leading to the exchange of hot words. Jawala is said to have clinched the argument by snatching some coins from a heap on the money-changer's platform. The latter raised a hue and cry whereupon neighbours rushed up and began to belabour Jawala.

Passers-by collected and there was soon a big crowd. Two policemen intervened and both parties were taken to the police post, the mob following. The crowd later behaved as though they wished to attack the police post and restored to stone throwing. For the protection of the prisoners in the police post the police were compelled to open fire inflicting injury on one member of the crowd. He has been admitted into hospital.

3 POLICEMEN INJURED

Of the three policemen who were injured in the stone-throwing two were discharged from hospital and the third is making satisfactory progress.

Musakhel Mohamands who had arrived to receive their annual allowance have been collected in the Mehman Khana.

Seven men were at first arrested of whom four are Mohamands and one an Afridi.

A Jirga of Mohamand Maliks waited on Mr. Dundas, Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, and political agent for the Mohamands. They urged the release of their kinsmen on the ground that they had all come to Peshawar as the guests of the Government to receive their allowances. Mr. Dundas is said to have communicated to them the decision of Government to proceed against the offending tribesmen under the ordinary law.—A.P.

## BAN ON GOVT. SERVANTS

### Prohibited From Taking Part In Political Movement

NAGPUR, April 30.

The C. P. Government have issued an amendment of the Government Servants Conduct Rules prohibiting the Government servants from taking any part of allowing their dependants and relatives to take any part in subversive political movement in India.—United Press.

### PASSPORT REFUSED TO MAHA SABHA SECRETARY

ETWAH, April 30.

It is reliably understood that Pandit Jyoti Shankar Dixit, Secretary, All-India Hindu Maha Sabha and General Secretary of the United Provinces Hindu Sabha, who was deputed by the U. P. Provincial Hindu Sabha to go to Japan and to represent India in the 25th Centenary of Lord Buddha's Birthday has been refused passport by the U. P. Government.—United Press.

## THREE PERSONS SHOT DEAD

### Constable Surrenders After Muder Of Wife And Two Officers

HENZADA, April 30.

Report of a triple murder alleged to have been committed by a constable has reached here from Apyauk, a village in Henzada District.

It is stated that Maunggyi, a constable quarrelled with his wife on Friday evening. Mr. Maungtunnye, the Sub-Inspector in charge of the station and Maung Kyi the writer constable tried to stop the quarrel but the husband who resented interference of outsiders shot Maungkyi dead. He then shot Maungtunneye, the Sub-Inspector when his wife obstructed resulting in her death.

The next shot aimed at the Sub-Inspector killed him instantaneously.

The constable has surrendered —United Press.

Mangya Lakadi (90), an aged Agri was run over and killed by a branch local train (running between Kurla and Mankhurd) on Thursday night, while crossing the rail track near Mankhurd station.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.